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Military Government in Greece Resigns, Calls Ex-Premier Caramanlis From Exile



Crowd in Athens surrounds military truck to shake hands and cheer after news that regime was resigning.

ATHENS, July 23 (UPI)—There was quiet in the city as the radio broadcast the news that the government had resigned. In minutes, everybody was shouting everything else what had happened.

As rumors spread that Constantine Caramanlis was returning to the city, crowds gathered at the airport to welcome him. But the center of the joy and jubilation was the Parliament building, where Greek politicians

Athens Greet Cabinet's Fall With Joyous Demonstration

As the news spread that the military government had resigned, a joyous demonstration broke out in the city. People were running through the streets, waving flags and shouting. The military government had been in power since the 1967 coup, and its fall was a moment of great relief for many Greeks.

As he headed towards the session, passersby applauded and pumped his hand. Two heavily built Greek men broke into a sprint and, holding hands, ran toward the crowd massing in Constitution Square.

and waving his blue shirt above his head. Such nudity violates the moral code laid down by the military regime. Police made no move to stop him, although officers with megaphones made vain efforts in Constitution Square to get the crowd to disperse.

There was no stopping the eruption of noise and movement, with even the church bells chiming in their approval.

Beset by Cyprus, Economic Problems, Junta Invites a Return of Civilian Rule

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS, July 23 (NYT)—The military rulers of Greece today decided to turn over the nation to its former political leaders, ending more than seven years of dictatorship.

They promptly summoned Constantine Caramanlis, the Premier here from 1955 to 1963, to return to Greece from his self-imposed 11-year exile in Paris. It was widely believed that he would head the new government.



Constantine Caramanlis

Greek television, in an announcement late today, said only that Mr. Caramanlis had been invited back to take part in talks with other political leaders.

Mr. Caramanlis, 67, who has lived in Paris since 1963, flew back to Athens tonight.

Mr. Caramanlis, a conservative politician known for his pro-Western views, said in Paris: "To repeat the words of Vice-President Truman when he was told that President Roosevelt had died I tell you this—Pray for me."

Withholds Comment

Mr. Caramanlis said he could not make any substantive political statement before returning to Athens.

chief of the military police and the strongman of the junta, would be ousted. But there was no confirmation and no word of his whereabouts or his role in the decision.

Military rulers who forced the change today clearly had come to the conclusion that the problems of Greece were growing too complicated for them to handle. The crisis over Cyprus, which brought Greece close to war with Turkey, was regarded as a disaster for the nation. Further, there were the economic problems.

There was a dearth of talent within the civilian government backed by the military because of the refusal of many Greeks to take posts in a dictatorship. Many cabinet posts remained vacant for months as the problems and the crises intensified.



Phaidon Gizikis

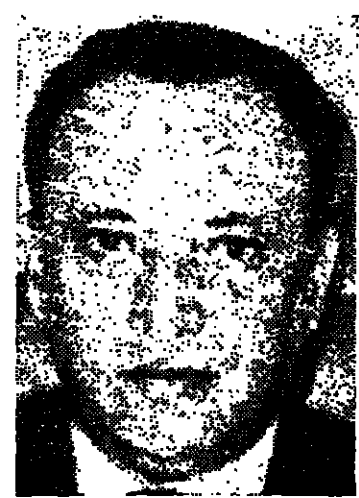
Even the cease-fire agreement yesterday left the nation tense and anxious. And with the prospect of crucial talks opening later this week on the future of Cy-

Cyprus President Sampson Quits, Replaced by Clerides, a Moderate

From Wire Dispatches

PAMAGUSTA, Cyprus, July 23.—Nikos Sampson, self-proclaimed President of Cyprus, resigned today after a turbulent week in office and was succeeded by Glafkos Clerides, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives.

Mr. Clerides informed the United Nations command on the island that according to the Cyprus Constitution, he was assuming the duties of acting president after Mr. Sampson's resignation.



Glafkos Clerides

Archbishop Makarios said in New York today that Mr. Clerides had taken over as interim president on his behalf. The archbishop added that he expected to return to Cyprus within the next

few weeks and resume his duties as President.

The deposed leader stressed

that Mr. Clerides had taken over as President "with my agreement."

Mr. Clerides today conferred with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash, Nicosia radio reported. It said that the two leaders met in the presence of UN officers to discuss measures to enforce the cease-fire agreed upon yesterday.

Mr. Denkash said that Mr. Clerides was an acceptable choice as President.

Turks Call Political Changes Result of Their Intervention

By John Saar

ANKARA, July 23 (UPI)—The resignation of Nikos Sampson as leader of the junta on Cyprus and the collapse of the military regime in Athens were regarded here tonight as a gratifying consequence of Turkey's military intervention in Cyprus.

"This is a defeat of the Greek Army," said Orhan Birgit, Turkish Information Minister.

The news reached this capital tonight in a series of bulletins over Turkish radio and television, announcements which left Ankara citizens dazed but pleased. Although the swift swing of developments seems to avert the danger of war between Greece and Turkey, two NATO allies, Ankara remained blacked-out and on a wartime footing tonight.

The rapid succession of events is certain to enhance Premier Ecevit's reputation. He has been criticized abroad for launching the invasion and at home for ending it in a cease-fire when further military success for Turkey seemed possible.

Today, he presided over a 3 1/2-hour joint session of the Turkish parliament at which he announced the losses in the Cyprus "operation," as he called it. He told the house that 57 Turks were killed, 242 are missing and 184 were wounded.

Bomb Is Found On U.K. Airliner

MANCHESTER, July 23 (Reuters)—An unexploded bomb was found on an airliner carrying Northern Ireland's police chief from Belfast to London tonight, police said.

The British Airways Trident was diverted here after an anonymous call to Belfast Airport shortly after the plane took off.

Police said a two-pound unexploded bomb was found on the plane. The chief constable of Northern Ireland, James Plannagan, and three other members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary were flying to London to receive Elizabeth awards from Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace tomorrow.

Information Minister Birgit, breaking away from a television film showing the transportation to Turkey of 600 Greek Cypriot prisoners of war, gave a smiling commentary on events in Cyprus and Greece.

"It is not for us a surprise," he said. "It is the normal end of a junta regime. They are not

backed by the people and the forces backing them are shattered."

Asked if he were referring to the Greek Cypriot junta, Mr. Birgit replied, "Is there a difference?"

Mr. Birgit said the government changes in Greece and Cyprus would work in Turkey's favor. "They cannot be separated," he said. "As soon as Athens puts its mind back in its head, everything can be settled."

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As the owner of a gas station here said this morning before the news of Mr. Sampson's resignation: "Nobody trusts Sampson. Nobody trusts his government. Sampson is a murderer: he will kill Cyprus."

Mr. Clerides is a British-educated, highly sophisticated man, who has been the chief negotiator for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Republican on House Panel Asks Impeachment

1st on Committee To Take Stand; Says Nixon Lies

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI)—A day before the House Judiciary Committee undertakes public debate on the proposed impeachment of President Nixon, a Republican member generally regarded as a conservative called for the President's removal from office.

Rep. Lawrence Hogan of Maryland is the first member of the impeachment panel to say publicly that he will support the ouster of the President. His announcement was a stunning blow to Mr. Nixon's effort to fight impeachment.



Nixon attorney James St. Clair holding a news conference at the Surf and Sands Hotel in Laguna Beach, Calif.

Rep. Hogan explained his position at a news conference: "The evidence convinces me that my President has lied repeatedly, deceiving public officials and the American people."

"Unless Richard Nixon is removed from office and this case of Watergate, which has engulfed the country, is purged from the body politic, government and politics will continue to be clouded by distrust and suspicion," he said.

Rep. Hogan is giving up his seat to run this fall for governor of Maryland, which has been shocked by corruption and official scandals touching both Democrats and Republicans of all stripes.

He said that when the impeachment inquiry began he had hoped to be able to find that the President was not guilty of any wrongdoing, "but I cannot say so."

The President, he charged, has put information from investigations, covered up evidence and asked witnesses to threaten testimony would not represent the truth.

During the earlier part of the week inquiry Rep. Hogan was considered one of Mr. Nixon's supporters. His public turnaround in the strong language used in an announcement today constitutes a sharp setback to Republican efforts to hold the party against Mr. Nixon's impeachment as the Judiciary Committee

heads into a vote on the matter. At the Western White House, in San Clemente, Calif., presidential counselor Dean Burch denounced Rep. Hogan and charged that the congressman's "ambition to be governor of Maryland... weighed heavily on him" and he acted "from what he views as his political interest."

Mr. Burch accused Rep. Hogan of using his membership on the Judiciary Committee to "gain name recognition" for his race for governor and declared, "This is not going to be well received by Republicans in the State of Maryland."

Mr. Burch conceded, however, that the Hogan announcement hurt White House hopes of preventing committee approval of an impeachment resolution, though he said, "I do not suggest it will result in any landslide or rush to judgment."

"Tomorrow the panel will begin public deliberations on proposed articles of impeachment in a televised session."

Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., met privately today with committee chief counsel John

St. Clair Assails Attitude of Staff For the Inquiry

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 23 (UPI)—Presidential lawyer James St. Clair said he advised Mr. Nixon in a two-hour meeting yesterday that "in my judgment, if all the evidence were viewed objectively, it would not sustain any" of the impeachment articles.

Mr. St. Clair charged that the staff of the House Judiciary Committee, in preparing articles of impeachment, abandoned its impartial role and assumed "a prosecutorial role."

That raises the question of what kind of advice the committee is going to get from its staff, he said.

"It had always been my understanding they had been employed by the committee to act as an impartial adviser to the committee, developing such facts, both pro and con, as existed," Mr. St. Clair said.

The evidence developed during the lengthy committee inquiry "doesn't even come close to establishing guilt" on the President's part, Mr. St. Clair argued.

Like all other White House spokesmen, Mr. St. Clair declined to say whether President Nixon would abide by a Supreme Court decision ordering him to turn over additional tapes to special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski. He added, however, that the President would not invoke the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination.

Today, the second-ranking Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Robert McClell of Illinois, said that the President would "gravely weaken his fight to escape impeachment should he refuse to comply if the

Dairyman Guilty Of Political Gifts

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—David Farr, former second in command of the nation's largest dairy cooperative, pleaded guilty today to a charge of conspiring to make illegal corporate donations to the campaigns of Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and others.

Farr, who held the title of special counsel to Associated Milk Producers, Inc., faces a maximum sentence of up to five years in jail and \$10,000 in fines.

Unlike previous guilty pleas secured by the Watergate special prosecution force, Farr's admission of guilt does not clear him of all other pending matters.

News Analysis

Cyprus Crisis Illustrates Limitations of Big Powers

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT).—The heavy fighting in Cyprus before the cease-fire overshadowed and frustrated a weeklong major diplomatic effort, led by the United States and Britain, to persuade Greece and Turkey not to allow their centuries-old enmity to determine their actions.

It was in a sense another example of the inability of the big powers to control the actions of smaller, but determined nations, a lesson learned last October when Washington for more than two weeks could not bring about an Arab-Israeli cease-fire.

The past week's events have been further confused by a deliberate decision by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the other top policy-makers in the administration to avoid any moral

judgments about the Cyprus coup, to take no sides in the confrontation between Greece and Turkey, and instead to use American influence to mediate rather than to arbitrate.

The decision was a gamble that statements of support for the overthrown Archbishop Makarios would serve no useful purpose, however much they might appeal to American liberals angered for years at the policies of the Greek military leaders.

Mr. Kissinger and his top aides believed that such American statements would not make Athens halt the take-over, or disengage it once it had been accomplished.

Rather, the administration feared that any public leaning toward Archbishop Makarios might make the Greeks more difficult to deal with when the time came for negotiations to restore peace on the island and to find a new political arrangement acceptable to Greeks, Turks and Cypriots of both sides.

But inevitably, the American "neutrality" sowed its own ambiguity and confusion. Some believed that Pentagon concern about its Greek bases prompted a policy of accommodation with the leaders of the coup on Cyprus.

Mr. Kissinger's aides strongly denied such speculation.

Never, they asserted, did the administration contemplate recognition or support for the government of Nikos Sampson. He was as unacceptable to Washington as he was to Turkey, sides said.

Mr. Kissinger decided, for practical reasons, against joining Britain in supporting Archbishop Makarios: He was simply not in control of Cyprus or in a position to vie for such control actively.

Mr. Kissinger argued last Tuesday in private, when it was confirmed that Archbishop Makarios was alive, that it was best to put aside the question of recognition and to avoid firm support of either side.

All questions, Mr. Kissinger said, should be decided at a conference of the parties concerned.

Joining him in that policy were the following advisers who took part in the week's major decisions: Joseph Sisco, under secretary of state for political affairs, who later in the week was sent on his "shuttle diplomacy" mission to London, Athens and Ankara; Robert Ingersoll, the new deputy secretary with no experience in that part of the world; Robert McCloskey, ambassador-at-large, who served for less than a year as ambassador to Cyprus; Arthur Hartman, assistant secretary for European affairs; Wells Stabler, the deputy assistant secretary and the Cyprus "task force," headed by Cyprus country desk officer Thomas Boyatt until he joined Mr. Sisco on his mission.

Special Action Group

The Kissinger policy, according to his aides, also was endorsed by the Washington Special Action Group, the crisis organization set up under the National Security Council to make day-to-day decisions. This group included the top members of the Defense Department, State Department, Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CIA.

Mr. Kissinger also opposed the Makarios demand-backed by the British and others—for the immediate withdrawal of the Greek officers who had engineered the Cyprus coup. He feared that this would create a vacuum of authority and might precipitate a civil war with the Cypriot Communists taking to arms and seeking Soviet support.

Nicosia Fighting

Fighting broke out on the line separating Greek and Turkish Cypriots in Nicosia when "about midday, Turks began mortar-shelling the area of Camp Erumborg, occupied by the Canadians," the UN spokesman said.

Then, the spokesman said, "The National Guard began moving forward into the area of Wolsely Barracks, the Ledra Palace Hotel and Camp Erumborg."

A few Turkish planes were observed in the air but no air strikes were reported and they appeared to be flying reconnaissance missions.

Turkish forces were in full control of an enlarged corridor extending from the north coast, east and west of Kyrenia, to Nicosia's Turkish quarter.

A British Navy task force rescued hundreds of Britons and other foreigners from the Kyrenia area today.

The evacuees were ferried out to the British aircraft carrier Hermes by helicopters and rubber dinghies.

The Hermes edged in at dawn to wait three miles off the coast, but moved farther out when fighting flared around Kyrenia during the day, it was reported.



Scotts Guards pipers entertain Turkish Cypriot refugees at British base on Cyprus.

Moscow Disputes Kissinger On NATO's Role in Truce

MOSCOW, July 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union took issue today with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's assertion that a cease-fire in Cyprus had been brought about by diplomatic efforts within NATO.

Moscow has contended in the last few days that whatever pro-

gress toward peace has been achieved in Cyprus was the work of the United Nations Security Council. Official statements here have consistently implied that NATO's main interest was in exacerbating the Cyprus situation.

Tass apparently approved of the thrust of Mr. Kissinger's remarks at a Washington news conference yesterday, but added:

"In his speech, Henry Kissinger limited himself to describing the measures the United States took in the framework of the NATO bloc."

"At the same time," Tass said, "he did not say a word about the role the United Nations Security Council and its members played in their resolution calling for an end of foreign aggression in Cyprus."

In Washington, Mr. Kissinger said yesterday that the cease-fire agreement was the result of an American proposal, offered when negotiations to stop the fighting on Cyprus seemed bogged down and when reports began reaching Washington that a coup was brewing in Greece.

It was clear from what Mr. Kissinger said, and what other officials disclosed, that the concern over a coup in Athens spurred the hectic negotiations.

Most of the negotiations were carried on by overseas telephone calls from Mr. Kissinger's seventh-floor office at the State Department to Turkish, Greek, British and French officials.

Washington feared that if the Greek leader, Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, was overthrown, as the rumors had it, a "superhawk" willing to go to war against Turkey might take charge.

Mr. Kissinger believed that if an agreement could be reached before a coup, then a new Greek government would probably be under more restraints than without such an accord.

Mr. Kissinger said that yesterday, after a fruitless day of trying to achieve the cease-fire in compliance with Saturday's Security Council resolution, "we thought it might be time to come up with an American proposal."

The proposal, he said, was cleared first with the British Foreign Secretary, James Callaghan, since Britain was charged with conducting Greek-Turkish negotiations on the future of Cyprus, a former British colony. The proposal was also approved by the French Foreign Minister, Jean Sauvagnargues.

It was a simple proposal—all sides would agree to stop fighting yesterday, and negotiation would begin almost immediately afterward.

Mr. Kissinger telephoned the proposal directly to Premier Bulent Ecevit of Turkey, and when word came from Ankara of Turkey's acceptance, a call was made to Greek Premier Adonis Andrioutsopoulos. Soon the Greeks accepted.

To back up his proposal, Mr. Kissinger enlisted diplomatic artillery. President Nixon sent personal letters to the chiefs of state of Greece and Turkey, as did the British government and the Common Market.

All these notes and calls, he said, expressed "the urgency everyone felt" so that "the parties knew that this was a matter not taken lightly."

There was a general trend here to increase trade with the Communist countries, and this has been accelerated by the energy crisis," Severo Fagundes Gomes, the minister of commerce and industry, declared in an interview.

Mr. Gomes foresaw growing protectionism in European markets because of balance-of-payments problems.

A few weeks ago, Brazil reinforced its relations with the Communist world by upgrading its diplomatic missions in Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania from legations to embassies. The action was said to have been taken with an eye on new trade possibilities.

A wave of trade missions from Communist countries is expected here shortly. A Yugoslav delegation is due at the end of this month, a Chinese group next month, Hungarians in October and a team from the Soviet Union in November.

Mr. Inu, who was appointed last night, was not present. It is understood that he will be returning from Switzerland later this week. He succeeded Mr. Radhakrishnan, on the insistence of the armed forces.

Mr. Inu is the only son of Ras Inu, who was named Premier during the abortive coup to overthrow the Emperor in 1960. Ras Inu is a close cousin of the Emperor's.

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In a speech from the balcony of the Grand Palace to a crowd of several thousand, the Emperor said:

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Junta Quits in Greece

(Continued from Page 1)

thank the Turks for something," said a young man in the huge crowds here.

As a result of the miscalculation over Cyprus, important elements within the junta decided to give up power.

It was a sudden shift away from the rhetoric of seven years: the pledges not to give up power until the "transformation of Greek society," the condemnation of the old politicians for having mishandled Greek affairs and the vague promises to move toward democracy without really doing so.

First came the regime of George Papadopoulos, a former colonel, who led the coup in 1967. Then, last November, came the present regime, a group of men unknown to the public and apparently directed by Gen. Ioannis

The late King Paul chose Mr. Caramanlis to head a new government in 1965, when Greece's postwar Premier, Marshall Papagos, died. Four months later, the new Premier formed his own political party, the National Radical Union, and won a majority in parliament.

In April, 1963, Mr. Caramanlis quarreled with King Paul and resigned. Bitterly disappointed, he handed over the leadership of his party to his deputy premier, Panayiotis Canelopoulos, and went to Paris.

In London, former King Constantine of Greece, ousted by the military coup of 1967, met with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan tonight to discuss the Cyprus crisis. Mr. Wilson's office said.

The former monarch earlier drove to London from his country home outside the city after the military junta in Athens resigned.

Mr. Wilson's office gave no details of the private meeting.

Britain Blocks Discussion Of Energy in EEC Council

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 23 (UPI).—The British government tonight seriously damaged any early prospect of the nine-member European Economic Community's achieving a common energy policy—to which it had previously been committed.

Peter Shore, Trade Minister and a leading opponent of Britain's continued EEC membership, blocked discussion of energy by the EEC Council of Ministers here on the ground that his government had not had enough time to study proposals for a joint energy strategy, proposals which the EEC's Executive Commission put forward three months ago.

The commission had invited EEC ministers to undertake in energy matters a "revolution" which would have committed the whole community to a number of major principles.

But the meeting broke up abruptly when Mr. Shore made it clear that the British were not for the moment prepared to accept any common principles on energy.

For a "Relaxed Timetable"

He told reporters after the meeting that he was "unhappy" because in his view not enough preparatory work had been done. He indicated that there might be a possibility of taking up the question again in the fall, but he added, "I think a relaxed timetable is possible. Certainly the British will have to give much more study to what the commission is proposing."

He also expressed doubts about what he saw as an EEC tendency to formulate general principles first and get down to specific detail later.

The complaints by the British minister were angrily brushed aside by ministerial colleagues, who saw a much deeper political motivation in Mr. Shore's action.

Henri Simonet, EEC energy commissioner, said, "The British blocked everything. We are back to zero."

And Laurens Brinkhorst, Dutch secretary of state for foreign affairs, called Mr. Shore's stand "a breach of an undertaking" by the previous British government and predicted it would damage Britain's attempt to renegotiate its status within the Common Market.

Jamaica Negotiations

The British trade minister also successfully prevented a common mandate for EEC negotiators to take with them to Kingston, Jamaica, later this week to hold their scheduled trade negotiations with representatives of 44 developing countries. Mr. Shore said he was "greatly disappointed" that the other ministers would not agree to allow Britain to continue to receive an annual 14 million tons of sugar duty free from Commonwealth nations.

Despite these serious setbacks, the EEC ministers were able during this final session before the summer vacation to agree on terms on which they should offer a trade "package" to countries bordering the Mediterranean.

This agreement comes after 18 months of hard bargaining among themselves about the terms and extent of the offer.

The Arab nations concerned are known to have indicated to the EEC that progress in the proposed series of EEC-Arab talks, scheduled to start in Paris at the end of this month, would be much more certain if the Mediterranean trade offer were made beforehand.

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Against Palestinian Guerrillas

Israeli Planes Strike Into Lebanon

TEL AVIV, July 23 (AP).—Israeli planes rocketed and bombed Palestinian guerrilla targets in southern Lebanon today, the military command announced. They were the first such raids in a month.

A military spokesman said the attack lasted "for several minutes" and all Israeli planes returned safely.

The spokesman for the high command declined to say if the targets were Arab villages, guerrilla encampments or the houses of individual guerrilla leaders or sympathizers.

He also declined to report on the accuracy of this afternoon's bombing mission.

Sidon and Tyre

Israel last used its jets against Palestinian guerrillas on June 26, when the planes hit guerrilla targets near Sidon and Tyre in Lebanon.

Israeli Navy gunboats also shelled these ports on July 8 to avenge a June 26 terrorist attack on Nahariya in which four Israelis were killed. Palestinian terrorists raids into Israel since April have killed 33 Israelis and wounded 100.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin has promised to wage war against the guerrillas and hit them "anytime, anywhere." The military spokesman said today's raid was part of Mr. Rabin's anti-guerrilla policy.

Attackers

BEIRUT, July 23 (UPI).—The Israeli planes attacked Palestinian guerrilla bases near Fraidis and Raheya, about nine miles north of the Lebanese-Israeli border, a guerrilla spokesman said.

The enemy aircraft failed to hit their targets, the spokesman said. "There were no casualties and no material damage."

Newsman in the region said the

Waldheim Seeks Increase in UN Force on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 23 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim acted yesterday to build up the UN's peace-keeping force on Cyprus to enable it to supervise the cease-fire between hostile forces there.

Mr. Waldheim said in the Security Council that the present force of 2,300 was inadequate and that he was seeking additional troops. He reportedly wants to expand the force to 5,000. The additional manpower is likely to be British, Austrian, Swedish and Finnish.

Britain said yesterday that it would send two companies of Coldstream Guards and two armoured car squadrons to strengthen the UN force on Cyprus.

Mr. Waldheim's proposal was supported by the United States, Austria and Britain. But Vasily Safonchuk, the Soviet delegate, pointed out that his government had abstained when the UN peace-keeping force for Cyprus was created in 1964 to serve as a buffer between the Turkish and Greek communities.

2 Dogs Kill Boy in Park

GLASGOW, July 23 (AP).—Two stray German shepherd dogs attacked Peter Whyte, 10, inflicting fatal head and throat injuries, as the boy watched friends playing miniature golf in a city park last night. Police later captured two stray dogs and held them for examination.

Mr. Wilson's office gave no details of the private meeting.

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attack began at 5:35 p.m. and lasted 10 minutes.

Six Arabs Killed

TEL AVIV, July 23 (AP).—Security forces caught six Arab guerrillas yesterday after a bomb one of them was planting went off prematurely, the Israeli state radio reported today.

The report said the bomb was being placed near a public building in Jenin, on the occupied West Bank. The explosion wounded one of the guerrillas, it said.

The Arab residents of West Bank had been trained guerrilla bases in Jordan, Syria, the report said. It said they had weapons hidden near Zikron Yaakov, a town in Haifa.

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Against Divulging Secrets

House Panel Seeks to Tighten National Security Sanctions

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—House subcommittee yesterday began the politically sensitive task of trying to draft tighter national security sanctions against persons suspected of divulging national secrets.

A director William Colby



Tom Huston

House Judge Robes Nixon's Plans

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—A Los Angeles federal judge yesterday ordered former presidential aide a Huston to explain what kind of individuals or groups were included under a secret 1970 House domestic intelligence-gathering operation.

S. District Judge Malcolm S. Gault, Jr., said he would provide the information, or use to do so on grounds of public privilege.

The judge made the ruling in a 1-million civil suit filed against executive branch of the federal government by actress Jane Fonda, an anti-war and civil rights activist, who claims she was harassed by the White House.

The intelligence-gathering plan, what role President Nixon played in it, is one of the major issues in the House Judiciary Committee is considering in its impeachment inquiry.

Mr. Huston also was ordered by Judge Gault to say whether President Nixon approved the espionage, highly sensitive plan.

When word of the "Huston plan" was leaked to the press, Mr. Huston admitted he had approved it, but said he withdrew his approval five months later because the late J. Edgar Hoover, then the FBI director, objected to it.

The House Judiciary staff claims that it has found no evidence that the President with his approval, the White House or the executive branch would have any executive privilege in an attempt to prevent Mr. Huston from answering the questions.

Judge Gault said that Mr. Huston should not be compelled to identify those who helped to prepare and instigate the intelligence-gathering plan, or to say whether it was approved within the White House or the executive branch of the government.

The plan included provisions for break-ins at foreign embassies, other burglaries, wiretapping and other operations. According to classified papers from the White House last year by former presidential counsel John Dean 3d, apparently no FBI operations of the plan were implemented.

Los Angeles Times

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appeared before the House Armed Services Intelligence subcommittee to reiterate his request for new statutory authority for maintaining secrecy on intelligence sources and methods.

His plea was an outgrowth of a legal battle over a book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," by former CIA official Victor Marchetti and former State Department intelligence officer John Marks.

The House subcommittee, headed by Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., has asked the Justice Department to help draw up new secrecy safeguards.

First Required
The chief enforcement tool now available to Mr. Colby is the espionage law, which requires the agency to prove to a jury that a suspected leaker of secrets intended to transmit them to a foreign power.

Another device is the secrecy contract, signed by employees of the CIA and other intelligence agencies. The contract is being challenged in the Marchetti case as an abridgment of employee's First Amendment rights.

Mr. Colby is seeking authority to initiate criminal prosecution against persons who, in his opinion, divulge classified information, and to file injunctions to prevent the disclosure of such secrets through publication or other means.

The Justice and State Departments are understood to have objected to several features of Mr. Colby's draft proposal, which is being circulated within the government by the Office of Management and Budget.

Proposed Amendment
Neither department has made public its objections to the proposed amendment to the National Security Act.

Mr. Colby, during his appearance yesterday, acknowledged that the CIA has made "some mistakes in recent years" by becoming involved in domestic security functions—especially in the Watergate case. The agency's 1947 charter prohibits it from engaging in domestic police, law enforcement or internal security functions.

He testified in generally favorable terms on a draft bill designed to prevent a recurrence of CIA involvement in domestic political or security matters. It would also call upon the director to brief the congressional intelligence oversight committees on CIA operations and other functions.

Senate Approves Bill to Stop War Use of 'Food for Peace'

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—The Senate yesterday approved legislation designed to stop the use of large amounts of Food for Peace money for military purposes in Indo-China.

Language limiting each nation to no more than 10 per cent of the Food for Peace budget was included in a bill, passed 71 to 16. It appropriates more than \$13.5 billion for agricultural, rural development, environmental and consumer-protection programs during the fiscal year that began July 1.

The appropriation is up \$3 billion from last year's budget, including an increase of \$1 billion in the food-stamp program. In urging limits on Food for Peace, Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, said a large part of the aid going to South Vietnam and Cambodia is being funneled into military uses. However, the Senate, on a 45-22 vote, rejected his proposal to impose limits even stricter than those voted by the House.

South Vietnam and Cambodia

The clause limiting each nation to no more than 10 per cent of Food for Peace expenditures was aimed at South Vietnam and Cambodia, which together last year received \$450 million, or 47 per cent of the total. In comparison, said Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., the entire continent of Africa and South America received a combined total of \$190.5 million.

Sen. Gurney, 60, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, was indicted July 10 by a federal grand jury. He has pleaded not guilty. Some state GOP leaders had threatened to repudiate Sen. Gurney if he did not withdraw from the race.

Sen. Gurney won election in 1966, becoming Florida's first Republican senator since the post-Civil War Reconstruction era.

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The National Prayer and Fast Committee, headed by Neil Salonen (with his wife in foreground) joined President Nixon's supporter, Rabbi Baruch Korff, Monday to begin a three-day vigil of prayer and fasting on steps of Capitol. Their aim is to support the President and Congress "that God might give them wisdom and strength to carry out their heavy responsibilities" in coming weeks.

House-Senate Conferees Vote Compromise on School Busing

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—House-Senate conferees, in a final compromise last night, approved some of the House's tough anti-busing language but declared that the courts may ignore the busing ban whenever they believe busing is needed to protect the constitutional rights of black children.

The final language, which wound up the monthlong dispute over the school busing issue, cleared the \$28.3-billion school-aid authorization for final House and Senate approval. All the Senate conferees and all but one or two of the House conferees signed the conference report.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, while applauding retention of the Senate language allowing the courts to ignore the proposed busing ban, said that the Senate conferees "gave up too much" on some of the other busing provisions.

The conference criticized language on the termination of court busing orders and on curbs of the use of federal funds to finance busing.

Conferees dropped a major House provision requiring the courts to reopen any existing desegregation order which is not in conformity with anti-busing language set forth in the bill, regardless of how many years ago the order was issued.

Other Provisions

On three other important provisions, the Senate conferees made concessions to the House which Leadership Conference spokesmen said might be used to loosen and vitiate busing orders, even when they are kept in force. In these three provisions:

• The bill bars the use of federal school funds, except under the impact-aid program for federal employees' residential areas, to finance busing for desegregation purposes. Senate conferees said that this would preclude any use of \$75 million in emergency school-aid funds for busing.

• The bill declares that court busing orders "may" be terminated if the court finds the school district has satisfied the requirements of the 5th and 14th Amendments and will continue to do so. Leadership Conference spokesmen said that this could conceivably allow a school district to demonstrate initial desegregation compliance, promise to keep up the good work, get out from under a court order and then slide back to only partial compliance, requiring a whole new court suit to have a new order issued.

• The final bill allows a school district to seek the alteration of a busing order when it appears that the busing would endanger the health or educational development of students. Existing law allows a parent to seek such alterations, and some fear that letting a school district do so as well may encourage districts to use health arguments to try to vitiate busing orders.

Only a few hours before conferees met, the House voted 261 to 122 to demand that House conferees stand pat on their harsh anti-busing language, chiefly the automatic reopening and the flat anti-busing directive to the courts, both of which were altered by the conferees. Thus it is questionable whether the full House will now accept the conference's compromise.

32,214,836 Iranians

TEHRAN, July 23 (AP).—Iran's population has increased by 2.2 million in the last 10 years, it was reported here. The country's population is now 32,214,836.

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Monday Ceremony in Philadelphia

Episcopal Controversy Rages On Plans to Ordain 11 Women

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—A controversy raged in the Episcopal Church today over plans for 11 women to be ordained in defiance of church discipline.

Several bishops in the dioceses in which the women reside said the candidates would not be allowed to function as priests. The women, who come from seven states, are scheduled to be ordained in Philadelphia on Monday.

"The tragic point of it is that if these very fine, qualified people go ahead and supersede the laws of the church, I can't go along with it," said the Right Rev. Philip McNairy, the bishop of Minneapolis, where two of the women reside.

He said they would be barred from serving in his diocese as priests.

Similar reactions came in telephone interviews with other bishops in charge of the dioceses of the women scheduled for an irregular ordination ceremony.

Wisdom Is Doubled

"I have no doubt of their sincerity, but I have grave doubts about their practical wisdom and its effect on other women standing in line waiting for the priesthood," said the Right Rev. George Rath, the bishop of Newark, N.J., where a candidate lives.

He and other bishops contacted said they would restrict the activities in their dioceses of the women taking part in the ceremony. The bishops said they favored changes in church regulations to permit ordination of women, but would not approve it without that authorization.

"I'm for it, and want it approved under the canons," said the Right Rev. Ned Cole, the bishop of Syracuse, N.Y., whose diocese is the home of one of the women. "But this would be unconstitutional as far as I'm concerned."

He said the woman in his diocese would be suspended if she goes through with the ordination.

"The tragedy of it is that the church is not ready to do what I think we should have done a long time ago," said Bishop McNairy. He said he saw the planned ordination as "dividing, hurting and angering some people and saddening others."

In Austin, Texas, Dorothy Faber, the editor of the Christian Challenge, said if the planners of the irregular service "get away with it, then the laws of the church don't mean a thing."

"My concern is the anarchy it would produce in the church," she said.

The Christian Challenge is published by an independent Episcopal group, the Foundation for Christian Theology.

Arrogant, Irresponsible

In Philadelphia, a local pastor, the Rev. George Rutler, said it would provoke a schism. Another pastor called the planned ordination arrogant and irresponsible.

Under the church canons, candidates for ordination must be recommended by the bishop of their diocese, the standing diocesan committee and the pastor and the elected board of their parish.

So far as could be ascertained, the bishops of the dioceses where the women reside have not been consulted.

Nixon Does Badly In Economy Poll

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—Pollster Louis Harris said yesterday that 33 per cent of the American public in a survey made this month gave the Nixon administration's economic policy an "only fair" or "poor" rating.

Mr. Harris said that the President's efforts to keep the economy healthy drew a "good" or "excellent" rating from only 14 per cent of the 1,512 households questioned in the survey. The "only fair" or "poor" rating was 78 per cent last October and 79 per cent in April.

By 49 to 29 per cent, persons surveyed declined to accept that "inflation can be controlled by raising interest rates, thus making it harder for people to buy such things as houses and automobiles."

3 S.C. Blacks Plead Not Guilty of Peonage

GREENVILLE, S.C., July 23 (UPI).—Three black men entered pleas of not guilty today to charges that they held white migrant farm workers in involuntary servitude.

Cleveland Williams, Roosevelt Band and Leroy Alford Jr. pleaded on an 11-count indictment by a federal grand jury. They were charged with holding seven whites in involuntary servitude and peonage at a migrant labor camp near Batesburg this spring.

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What Frisco's Streetsweepers Pick Up Makes It All Worthwhile

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 (AP).—Artists, students, laborers and even a housewife are among thousands clamoring for coveted jobs—sweeping the streets of San Francisco for \$17,000 a year.

"These guys are going to be making almost as much as me," said Bernard Orsi, general manager of the Civil Service Commission, which has 750 inquiries and applications a day—but no openings.

The city's 230 street-sweepers already earn \$12,000 annually. Next June they will earn \$17,000 because a provision in the city charter ties their salaries to those of construction and industry in the area. A police patrolman makes \$14,400 a year after four years' experience.

"It's not such a bad deal," said an applicant, John Larson, 22, a 200-pound college student who has studied business, criminology and physical education. "I couldn't come out of college and find a job that pays that much."

Paula Lee, 34, a housewife and mother of two, said she's applying because "it's good money."

"I am perfectly qualified for that job. As a housewife, I've got plenty of experience behind a broom," she said.

Dawn Greu, 32, a telephone company worker, said: "I like a job where you can be outside and there's no pressure like you get in an office."

An applicant must pass a civil service test, and a physical fitness test that requires lifting a 140-pound sack over his or her shoulders.

Doctors See Full Recovery By Franco, No Bar to Rule

MADRID, July 23 (UPI).—Spanish chief of state Francisco Franco will recover completely from his circulatory ailment and there is no medical reason why he could not take back the executive powers which he delegated to Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon last week, his doctors said today.

"He will be able to live the same normal mental and physical life as before," hospital director Manuel Hidalgo Fuertes announced at a news conference.

Speaking on behalf of the team treating the 81-year-old leader, he added: "From the medical point of view, he could assume again the functions of chief of state."

The announcement came only four days after internal bleeding forced Gen. Franco to delegate his powers on an interim basis to Juan Carlos, whom he has designated to be the next king of Spain and his successor.

Dr. Hidalgo said that the bleeding had ended, but that Gen. Franco was still suffering from phlebitis, an inflammation of the veins in his right thigh. That condition caused his hospitalization two weeks ago.

"We do not know how far the thrombophlebitis reaches," Dr. Hidalgo said.

"But it does not appear to be really dangerous. It will either dissolve or the body will adapt itself by forming new lateral channels for blood circulation," he said.

Dr. Hidalgo said that Gen.

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In the Public Eye

When the House Judiciary Committee begins debate today on whether or not to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon to the House of Representatives, it will do so in the public eye—focused by the television cameras. And this innovation—so far as meetings of the committee are concerned, as opposed to hearings—is a good thing.

There is much to be said against recording this kind of discussion, live, on TV. The arguments are likely to be more stilted or theatrical; the kind of give and take, which sometimes helps resolve issues in confidential sessions, will be more difficult to achieve. The temptation to score points for effect, to present images rather than ideas, will be greater. The small screen has itself helped shape many great events within its own technical limitations.

Nevertheless, it is well that the House has recognized the necessity for exposing this critical debate—one of the most important that any congressional committee has ever engaged in—to the public in full. For impeachment, although conducted within a judicial framework, is essentially a political process; the members of the Judiciary Committee are politically responsible to their constituents and to the nation, and it is important that there be no ambiguities about the stands that they take.

For one thing, much of Watergate already is far too shrouded in ambiguity, in doubts

about the law and about the facts. There must be none about the reactions of the committee, which serves as a kind of preliminary grand jury to the full grand jury of the House in preparing—or rejecting—an indictment of the President of the United States.

As a political process, there can be, has been and will be partisanship in the steps toward impeachment. Those who favor and those who oppose impeachment have been accusing one another of it, and both have been right. But it is the voter who will ultimately judge which side has wronged the nation by its partisanship, and it is the voter who is entitled to know how his representative in Congress regards the evidence presented to them, whether they consider that it justifies the removal of Richard Nixon from office, and why.

The disadvantages of an argument in full view of the people do not outweigh the very positive benefits of compelling a group of men who have the obligation to study that evidence in detail, and to draw firm conclusions from it, a group which represents a wide range of geographic and political opinion, to state their opinions in formal, open debate. It may go far to crystallize public opinion generally; it must provide a basis for judging the jury. And that is an essential part of impeachment, because it carries the case to the final tribunal: the people.

Cease-Fire in Cyprus

The fragile cease-fire on Cyprus and the projected tripartite negotiations in Geneva are a result of concerted peace-keeping efforts of the whole international community, rather than any one mediator, a fact of capital importance for the future.

Britain advanced the crucial political proposal around which Greek-Turkish agreement finally coalesced, a peace conference of the three guarantors of the 1960 settlement that established an independent Cyprus: Britain, Greece and Turkey. Secretary of State Kissinger and Under Secretary Sisco evidently played the key role in bringing about an early cease-fire, probably sooner than wanted by the Turks, who were eagerly pushing ahead to establish their military position on the island.

As Mr. Kissinger noted, the combined pressure of all the NATO countries on their Greek and Turkish allies has contributed heavily to dampening down this war. The Common Market, which Greece and Turkey hope to enter, exercised parallel pressure through the French chairman of its foreign ministers council.

The UN, which has troops on the island, brought to bear through the Security Council not only the pressure of world opinion generally but the evidence of Soviet-American agreement on the essential measures needed to terminate the fighting and restore stability. That agreement was important not because Moscow had a large role to play in halting the fighting, but because the danger, however slight, of Soviet obstruction or intervention had to be avoided. The neutralism of Archbishop Makarios and his tactical alliance with the Greek Cypriot

Communists have given the Soviet Union a political stake in an independent Cyprus.

The immediate problem now is to make the cease-fire stick. Serious violations undoubtedly are occurring, with most of the fighting reportedly between Greek and Turkish Cypriots rather than the regular Greek and Turkish forces. The UN force will have a critical function in restoring the calm that is essential for the peace talks.

The Geneva talks will undoubtedly proceed slowly, especially if they are to explore the basis for a new constitutional order in Cyprus, as demanded by Turkey, rather than a return to the 1960 settlement or the much-altered version of it that developed under Archbishop Makarios's presidency in the mid-1960s. The fact is that a real settlement has never been achieved. The island has been in a state of de facto partition for 14 years. The last series of Greek-Turkish Cypriot talks on a political settlement had been under way six years without results when the Greek-officered Cypriot National Guard forced the archbishop into exile.

That means that the first order of business in Geneva must be to establish an interim political settlement among Greek Cypriots. If President Makarios's early return cannot be quickly agreed upon, his heir apparent, speaker of the House of Representatives Glafkos Clerides, is one of several leaders who would be acceptable to most factions as acting President pending a negotiated settlement and new elections. Cypriots themselves must determine their own future, but the mediating role of the tripartite conference in Geneva will be the essential key.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Indispensable Laotian

Of the three wars under way in Indochina 18 months ago, that in Cambodia continues as before; in Vietnam, little progress has been made toward a political settlement, while the cease-fire is honored mostly in the breach.

Only in tiny Laos has the fighting halted and political reconciliation begun under a three-month-old coalition government in which the Communist-orientated Pathet Lao and the leaders of the former Vietnamese regime share power equally. That fragile success is now endangered by the illness of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the 72-year-old neutralist Premier who brought the settlement about and whose sudden heart attack has removed, if only temporarily, the one man of stature trusted by both sides.

Militarily, the country remains divided along the cease-fire lines, with the Communists in control of two-thirds of the territory and one-third of the population of 3.1 million, mostly minority hill tribes, while the bulk of the Lao population remains under the Royal Lao Army's wing. Full reunification awaits new elections, which

neither side seems anxious to hasten. American and Thai troops have left the country; the North Vietnamese forces, supposed to be out by June 4, have yet to depart but remain quietly in the background.

With a long period of peace and stability and avoidance of a Vietnam war, of which Laos was always an appendage, the two Laotian parties might work out a lasting accommodation that Hanoi might accept—under pressure from Moscow, Peking, Washington, Paris and London, which all seem to favor the present settlement.

Prince Souvanna Phouma is the indispensable man who alone is believed able both to hold the coalition government together—and to make it work. The two deputy premiers, one from each side, may be able to preside alternately over the coalition cabinet for a short period and keep the country going. But, unless the Premier makes a rapid recovery, Laos will soon be headed into the unknown. With no successor in sight who could command the support of both sides, a struggle for power, endangering the settlement, would be hard to avoid.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago.

July 24, 1899

PARIS—The date of the opening of the court-martial of Alfred Dreyfus at Rennes has been officially fixed for Aug. 7. The *Figaro* states that the trial will last longer than was supposed, as on account of the heat, and not to overfatigue the judges, barristers, witnesses, reporters, and the prisoner himself. It has been decided that there shall only be a morning sitting.

Fifty Years Ago

July 24, 1924

PARIS—The U.S. senator from Illinois, William Brown McKinley, has arrived in Paris on his way to Geneva, where he will extend the official invitation from the President of the United States to the Inter-Parliamentary Union to meet in America next year. Discussing the upcoming elections, Sen. McKinley expressed his firm conviction that President Coolidge will be re-elected.



'I Wish I Could Share Your Optimism, Jim, But to Me It All Looks Rather Hopeless—the National Football League Will Never Settle This Strike by Fall.'

Some Questions on the Impeachment Issue

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Rep. Charles E. Wiggins, R-Calif., the exceptionally gifted lawyer who has emerged as President Nixon's most effective defender on the House Judiciary Committee, was rehearsing some of his arguments one day last week with a group of reporters who had interrupted his newspaper reading in the Speaker's lobby off the floor of the House.

One of the points he made went right to the heart of the issue that the committee, the Congress and the nation must judge this week as the public impeachment debate begins.

The conversation had proceeded for some time, with the Californian calmly rebutting each of the major charges against Mr. Nixon, when a reporter asked Wiggins if he were not somewhat troubled by the overall pattern of ethical practice represented by the Nixon presidency. "Is that what you'd teach your children?" he was asked.

The Issue

That, said Wiggins firmly, is precisely what is not—and should not be—at issue in the impeachment proceeding. "The Constitution set a standard," he said, "when it directed that the President could be impeached and removed from office only for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Voters can—and should—set higher standards when they choose between presidential candidates at election time, Wiggins said. Congress may—and probably should—legislate a higher standard of behavior by tightening the campaign practices, conflict-of-interest and campaign finance laws. "But," he said, "Congress may not write a new standard at this time and then use it retroactively to measure the Nixon administration in a way no previous administration has been measured."

What Wiggins was saying, in effect, was that those defending the President against impeachment do not have to prove that he was wise, discreet, prudent or in any way admirable in his exercise of the powers of his office. All they have to do is show that he was not guilty of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The notion that Mr. Nixon should not be judged by a higher standard than the Constitution lays down, or that past presidents were expected to meet, is so far-minded on its face—so much in keeping with the basic American belief that you don't change rules in the middle of the game—that it is likely to be the mainstay of the Nixon defense.

But it is also true that whatever judgment is made on Mr. Nixon will become the standard by which future presidents are judged, and this is something equally important to keep in mind.

Any kind of action that Congress sanctions on Mr. Nixon's part will be considered legitimate

by his successors in office—who will, of a certainty, wish to employ the full powers of that office to cope with the crises of their days. Any kind of action for which Mr. Nixon is impeached will be avoided by later presidents.

This is, in short, a time when it is both essential and proper to define, in contemporary circumstances, the meaning of that phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors," not just to see that Mr. Nixon is judged fairly but that his successors are guided right.

To do so is not to violate the Constitution, but to carry out the exact intent of its framers. In the House Judiciary Committee's little handbook, "Constitutional Grounds for Presidential Impeachment," published last February, and in the new paperback, "Impeachment," by Charles L. Black Jr., of the Yale Law School, the point is made repeatedly that the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" was chosen in order to protect constitutional government against gross abuse of power in whatever ways were

seen as dangerous by contemporary legislators.

That is what the language meant when it first appeared in 1789, in the impeachment of the Earl of Suffolk, a royal chancellor, for failing to keep his promises to Parliament or to carry out its ordinances.

And that is what it meant to Andrew Hamilton, who said that impeachable conduct was "abuse or violation of some public trust" that brings "injuries" immediately to the society itself.

It is because of that long history that Prof. Black can conclude, with some confidence, that the three tests of an impeachable offense are that it must be "extremely serious," that it must tend to "corrupt or subvert the political and governmental process," and that it must be "plainly wrong in itself to a person of honor, or to a good citizen, regardless of words on the statute books."

No such catalogue of allegations has ever been made against a previous president as now stands against Mr. Nixon, those charged against President Andrew

Johnson were of a very different, and simpler, character. But we cannot prove the negative proposition that no such case could ever have been constructed against a previous president.

Rather than pursue that futile debate, we can ask ourselves the more important question: Are these actions the kind we are willing to accept from future presidents? For the judgment on Mr. Nixon will set "the floor" on the behavior we can expect from his successors.

The question for Congress and the country is whether the use of the presidential office detailed in the voluminous evidence now assembled is a standard of behavior we can condone as a precedent for future occupants of that office, or whether it fundamentally corrupts the political and governmental process.

We will not go wrong if we make the test and our answer will give us the kind of government—and country—we deserve, not just for the next two years but for the foreseeable future.

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Watergate, Kremlin, Zionism

By C. L. Sulzberger

TAIF, Saudi Arabia—Explaining the complexities of the U.S. political system abroad is not the easiest task. Some months ago, in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai told me Watergate was not called a "scandal" in China; it simply represented the kind of phenomenon expected of American society.

Shortly before his death, the late President Pompidou assured me Watergate symbolized the kind of fight between the legislative and executive powers to which France was habituated. Washington's cut-off of soybean exports had caused a greater stir among Frenchmen.

In this distant oil treasury, where a monarchic government is just emerging from an astonishingly strict and puritanical feudalism based upon fundamentalist interpretation of Islam's scriptures, Watergate is seen as something wholly different. Together with what is regarded as a conspiracy to oust Henry Kissinger from the State Department, it is interpreted as a deliberate plot.

This, one hears, was conceived and managed by Soviet Communism and Israel Zionism. Why? To wreck a U.S. government that is genuinely seeking Middle East peace by forcing more Israelis to shadow all territory acquired since the outbreak of the six-day war in 1967 and to acknowledge the rights of Palestinian Arabs.

Of course, to Americans, the whole idea seems ludicrous. It is considered absurd enough that anyone should conceive of Communism and Zionism as allies since the former continually hammers the latter and the Soviet

Union governments obviously detect each other. That the two should join in trying to overthrow the U.S. administration from within, linking Nixon and Kissinger and evincing both, transcends ridicule in the land where Watergate reigns supreme.

Firmly Believed

But this doesn't alter the fact that this is firmly believed here, starting with King Faisal himself, as that sovereign made clear to me in a lengthy background conversation at his summer palace. Moreover, the King has stressed these views in talks with other visitors, including the exceptionally able American ambassador, James E. Akins, and it is echoed by many important Saudi Arabian officials.

Their conception can be summarized accordingly. Soviet influence—which is detested in this country, the seat of Mecca, and other Islamic shrines—would never have intruded into the Arab world save for Zionist creation of Israel. But (according to this theory) the two movements have really been working together. The Soviet Union was not in the least pro-Arab but simply used Israel as a device to infiltrate the Middle East. It allegedly sponsored creation of a Zionist state, knowing America would back it and lose its Arab friends to Moscow.

Once Washington caught on—and really began to work for peace by pressuring Israel—the Communists and Zionists decided to weaken the United States by labeling Nixon and Kissinger as "traitors." That is the meaning of Watergate and the anti-Kis-

singer cabal, as seen through this Islamic optic.

Faisal and his ministers had become persuaded that Nixon and Kissinger now acknowledged it was impossible to squeeze Soviet influence from the Arab lands without peace, and that peace could only be arranged on the terms outlined above.

For Faisal, the point of primordial interest in any settlement formula is Jerusalem with its Moslem sacred places. He clearly wants the city, controlled by Jordan until 1967, back in Arab hands. Yet there is no doubt he has considerably modified his earlier views, accepting Israel's reality within more confined borders. His policy today is less absolute than when he formerly insisted on an all-Arab Jerusalem (meaning the entire city) and a virtual end to Israel's existence.

Religious Fervor

Undoubtedly there is more religious fervor to Saudi Arabia's approach to this sensitive and explosive problem than in the case of any other Moslem country. Islam plays a crucial political role here.

Just before talking with the King I attended a royal levee where the ulama (leading theologians) paid their respects as rifle-bearing bedouins and guards with gold-embroidered sashes strolled about and the blind old director of Medina's Islamic University sat silently beside his monarch.

Yet that religion should so vividly affect diplomatic analyses of power balances and even the extrajudicial U.S. Watergate affair comes as a startling surprise. However strange it sounds to Americans, the Saudi interpretation has huge importance because of this remote land's enormous financial and energy power. It could considerably influence the course of U.S. policy to the same degree that Faisal is persuaded Israel influenced the policy of Russia—and the Arabs.

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Examining Haig's Role In the Tap

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The 18 bunch of material on tapping points the guilty: at a figure who has up to seemed peripheral. He is Alexander Haig, Henry Kissinger's former deputy at National Security Council now chief of staff at the White House.

Gen. Haig's name turns up and over again when the di work is about.

The most important point involves William Safire, former White House staff who now writes columns for New York Times. Mr. Safire is a specialist for the Press with special responsibilities in economic field.

No Reason

During the early part of work at the White House, he had no national responsibility. There no national security reason him to be the object of a tap. While those facts may have been known to Safire, the administration they known—very much known—Kissinger and the staff at National Security Council.

But the records now released as part of the House Judiciary Committee's investigation of impeachment show that the tap Mr. Safire was instructed by Haig. The request for wiretapping on Mr. Safire was made from the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, to Atty General John Mitchell on A 1969. It alluded to previous tap requests made on behalf Mr. Kissinger by Gen. Haig.

It said that "Haig has presented an additional request. The additional request was Mr. Safire, and the reason: was that Mr. Safire had been connected with another person whom the FBI was wiretapping. That other person was the ist correspondent Henry F. don."

The House Judiciary Committee, though fairly circumspect in accepting FBI documents face value, apparently has doubt about Haig's role. Staff report says that the tap on Safire was "requested by Haig." That Kiss did not play a role in request that tap is further suggested by the fact that the date of tap was with the Press in Romania.

The fruits of the Safire wire, according to FBI records, sent to Mr. Kissinger Jan. 15, 1970. But in his memo to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his nomination as secretary of state, Kissinger was asked by Clifford Case of New Jersey whether he had ever received information as a result of tap on Safire. "No," he said, adding that he was sure when the New York Times told him on the subject.

So who did read the material forwarded by the FBI to Kissinger's office? Well, the bureau says it is the man who says he was with the Press the first place, Gen. Haig.

Cave Order

That possibility seems particularly strong because of Haig's in some other matters told the tapping. Haig appears FBI records to be the chief liaison man in working out arrangements for the taps. Judiciary Committee report example says that of the two men who were tapped, were ordered by Gen. Haig.

The FBI report suggests Haig was aware that the tap was highly unusual, and he had a role in making arrangements so that the records made were not kept in the of those ordered by the White House. In the FBI files, Haig is repeatedly quoted as saying that the tapping was requested that "because of sensitive nature, it should be handled on a need-to-know basis with no record maintained."

Maybe Gen. Haig has been caught up in the bureaucratic lingo employed by the staff is connected with the "need-to-know" basis. Apparently, his major role in the firing of Kissinger's special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, is figured deeply in plumbings investigation of Pentagon "spy ring," where Kissinger's credibility is also doubt.

So if the Foreign Relations Committee truly wants to get to the bottom of the wiretapping business, it will need a review of Mr. Kissinger's It will question Gen. Haig—not so gently either.

First in Five Years

U.S. Increases Precautions After Girl Is Killed by Plague

By Lawrence K. Altman

SANTA FE, N.M., July 23 (NYT)—The nation's first death from plague in five years, coupled with the increasing spread of the bacterial infection among animals, has led federal health officials to step up protective measures against the ancient disease, which is a chronic problem throughout the western United States.

The unusual degree of plague activity among prairie dogs, rabbits, rodents and other wild animals could lead to more human cases among residents and visitors to plague-infected areas, this summer, epidemiologists said in interviews.

A 13-year-old Navajo girl died of plague meningitis a month ago in a Gallup, N.M., hospital.

No Fear of Epidemic
The epidemiologists said that they did not fear a repetition of the black death from plague that devastated Europe in the Middle Ages, the epidemic that struck England in the 16th and 17th centuries or those that killed a million people in India earlier this century. Nor did these experts in control of infectious diseases expect new urban plague epidemics like those that hit Los Angeles 50 years ago.

But to minimize the threat of additional cases developing among Americans this year, health workers have issued insecticide to residents in areas where plague bacteria have been detected in recent weeks.

Environmental workers have set thousands of traps to catch wild animals with flea powder. The aim is to reduce the population of fleas that spread the causative plague bacterium among wild and domesticated animals and occasionally to humans.

Plague is primarily a disease of animals. Epidemiologists consider human infections an accident of nature. Man gets plague either from a flea bite or from handling an infected animal.

In man, plague can produce

swollen lymph glands, blood poisoning, meningitis and pneumonia, among other complications.

The unexpected detection of plague for the first time among wild animals in the Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado forced rangers to close the largest camp ground for eight days last month, the park superintendent said.

New Mexico officials have posted warnings to campers, emphasizing the risks of catching plague from handling wild animals and the need to use insect repellents when outdoors in plague areas. Dr. Fordham von Repp, New Mexico's state epidemiologist, said that in all probability, if a human could catch a wild animal, it would be sick, perhaps with plague.

Officials of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta have cautioned that physicians should be more alert to the diagnosis of plague this year. As a further precaution, these government doctors have advised any tourist who becomes ill after a trip through any Western state to give a detailed itinerary to his physician.

Plague can be cured if the use of such antibiotics as tetracycline, streptomycin and chloramphenicol is begun in the early stages of the infection. But if a doctor prescribes antibiotics such as penicillin, which are ineffective against the plague bacterium, the epidemiologists said that a patient had a better-than-even chance of dying from the infection.

U.K. Fisherman Gets Jail Term, Fine in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, July 23 (Reuters)—An Icelandic court today handed down the heaviest sentence ever imposed on a British trawler captain convicted of fishing inside the country's limits.

Richard Taylor, skipper of the Hull vessel C.S. Forester, was sentenced to a month in jail and fined 1.5 million kronas (about \$12,500). His catch and the trawler's equipment were ordered confiscated in the sentence by a court at Seydisfjordur, on the east coast.

Prison sentences are rare here in fishing cases. Lawyers said that Mr. Taylor would be allowed to leave Iceland on bail after he announced that he would appeal to the supreme court.

The bail figure was not immediately announced, but lawyers said it would also cover the boat and catch—about 200 tons of cod. The trawler was detained Friday by a patrol boat and was alleged to be 1.5 miles inside Iceland's old 12-mile fishing limit. The vessel was held by non-explosive shells fired by the patrol boat but was able to enter the harbor under its own power.

Mr. Achenbach, a member of the Free Democratic party, said: "This, of course, changes nothing in my basic attitude." He said that he is against further war-crimes trials because as a lawyer he knows that 30 years after the crimes, "trials are practically impossible to conduct when the intention is a just sentence."

He explained: "On average, half the witnesses are dead, a quarter remember absolutely nothing and the other quarter do remember but it is very doubtful if the recollections are right." Mr. Achenbach, who was a counselor at the German Embassy in Paris during the Nazi occupation, has suggested that a general amnesty be granted to Nazi war criminals.

Russian Defected for 'Creative Freedom'

By Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT)—Mikhail Barishnikov, the 36-year-old Soviet ballet star who defected last month in Toronto, says that he would never have left Russia if he had been given permission to work abroad for months to periods to broaden his experience, he would not have defected.

"Not to be able to return to my motherland, to my home," he said with visible emotion, "is very hard and painful."

Calling himself "not a defector but a seeker," Mr. Barishnikov stated that he had chosen to stay in the West for artistic reasons.

"Of course it was not a political act," he said, "I have no relationship to politics and don't wish to have any." The dancer said he would have liked to work with Western choreographers for specific periods of time.

"If that possibility had existed, I would have never left Russia," he said.

Mr. Barishnikov said that the custom of sending Soviet ballet stars to appear at one-night galas—such as the tribute to the late Sol Hurok here last year—was not a substitute for working for longer periods with foreign choreographers.

balls, especially those created for him.

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Motorcyclists rear through Rome's Piazza del Popolo Monday in protest against recent surtax on motorbikes. Noisy demonstrations have been going on all month.

U.S. Aides Said to Pressure Seoul Over Political Trials

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, July 23 (NYT)—U.S. officials here are privately indicating their concern to South Koreans over the possible effect of a wave of political trials on continued U.S. support.

Publicly and officially, the U.S. Embassy has done nothing to criticize President Chung Hee Park's repressive emergency decrees and a continuing series of secret courts-martial in which nearly 100 Korean dissidents and critics of the government, some of them prominent figures, have been convicted.

Forthcoming congressional hearings in Washington, called by two subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for July 30, will consider a foreign-aid bill amendment to ban U.S. assistance to any nation holding political prisoners. Although the hearings are expected to focus largely on South Korea, no word about them has appeared in the controlled South Korean press.

The two subcommittees are the International Organizations subcommittee, which deals with human rights questions, and the Asian and Pacific Affairs subcommittee.

The political trials appear to be a serious embarrassment to the United States.

Two decades after the Korean war, there are still 38,000 American soldiers here, including the 3d Infantry Division, stationed not far from the Demilitarized Zone. Under the UN Command structure, a U.S. general, Richard Stilwell, has command and control over both the United States and South Korean forces.

U.S. economic aid here last year was \$142.2 million, and military assistance was \$177 million.

For next year, the Nixon administration has asked for a 30 per cent increase in military aid, largely to help meet a \$1.5-billion commitment made in 1970 to the South Koreans to help modernize their armed forces. In 1970, U.S. infantry division was withdrawn.

What the United States can do about the trials is uncertain because U.S. influence has been declining here for years.

According to some U.S. Embassy sources, U.S. officials have limited their actions to indicating privately and carefully their con-

cern over the impact of Mr. Park's policies on American public and congressional opinion.

There have been no warnings. As a man familiar with the situation put it, there has been only "some exchange of information as diplomats do in their normal course of work." There has not been any attempt to appeal to the Seoul government on moral grounds, only on the basis of what action Congress might take on the question of aid.

Publicly, Ambassador Philip Habib has continued attending regular diplomatic functions and his picture appeared last week on the front pages of Korean newspapers in the company of Premier Kim Jong Pil.

Bishop Is Seized
SEOUL, July 23 (AP)—The Most Rev. Daniel Chi, the bishop of Wonsu, near here, was seized by the Korean CIA today after announcing that his scheduled court-martial had been postponed.

The bishop said he would refuse to cooperate with his expected trial on charges of contributing funds to anti-government student demonstrators. "If they come and get me, I will go," he told reporters clustered in a circle around him as a Korean CIA guard tried to stop him from speaking. He distributed a statement denouncing "violence, intimidation and fraud" in Mr. Park's one-man rule.

A few hours later, the KCIA returned and arrested Bishop Chi and a nun.

The bishop's trial, scheduled for today, was postponed last night by Mr. Park in a bid to sidestep an immediate confrontation with Korean Catholics.

Khmer Rouge Set Property Take-Overs

MOSCOW, July 23 (NYT)—Tass reported from Hanoi today that anti-government forces in Cambodia had decided to nationalize all rubber plantations in the "liberated zone" of Cambodia.

Tass said the decision had been made July 15 and 16 at a meeting of the Financial-Economic Committee of the Royal Government of National Unity of Cambodia—a unit nominally headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The chairman of the meeting was said to have been Khieu Samphan, deputy premier of the government-in-exile.

The Tass report quoted the "royal government" as saying that "all rubber plantations on the territory in the liberated zone owned by foreign capitalists fully and unconditionally pass to the state and will be managed by appropriate governmental departments."

The announcement gave no further details, but the decision appears to affect especially the large French-owned rubber plantations in the vicinity of Kampong Cham, northeast of Phnom Penh.

Cambodians Take Town

PHNOM PENH, July 23 (AP)—The Cambodian command said today that its troops had recaptured the Bassac River village of Koh Krabei, a key outpost on the capital's southern defense line.

Government troops had suffered setbacks during the past month in their attack to clear Khmer Rouge pockets along the river. The area has been used by the insurgents as an infiltration corridor to the capital's southern suburb.

The command also said that its forces killed 15 insurgents around Kompong Seila, a small town 70 miles to the southwest that has been under rebel siege for two months. Light government casualties were reported.

Vietnam Town Shelled

SAIGON, July 23 (Reuters)—Communist gunners again shelled government positions in and around the besieged district capital of Duc Duc while scattered clashes broke out elsewhere in the north-central part of South Vietnam, the Saigon command said today.

The Communists kept up pressure on Duc Duc, close to South Vietnam's only coal mine, despite repeated air strikes which killed 30 Communist troops yesterday, military sources said.

Illegal Emigrants Face Saigon Trial

SAIGON, July 23 (AP)—The South Vietnamese government has released 28 of 118 Vietnamese of Chinese descent who illegally emigrated to Hong Kong and were later deported to Saigon, a government official said today. Those released are children, aged or sick.

One of the refugees, identified as Truong Hong, 31, who had been sentenced to death for smuggling, has been retried and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor, he said. The remaining 88 will face trial for violating Vietnamese emigration laws.

The refugees, including 21 alleged deserters from the armed forces, were flown back from Hong Kong June 17 aboard two South Vietnamese airliners after a near riot at Hong Kong airport when relatives and protesters tried to break through police cordons and rescue them.

Australian Inflation To Curb Immigration

CANBERRA, July 23 (UPI)—Australia will cut back on immigration as part of an anti-inflation economic package, Treasurer Frank Carr told the Australian Parliament today.

Mr. Carr, announcing a mini-budget aimed at cutting the number of migrants receiving government assistance would be cut by 10,000 a year and the total migrant intake would be cut back 30,000 from last year's intake of 80,000.

Lili Darvas, 72, an Actress for 50 Years

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT)—Lili Darvas, 72, whose career as a leading Continental and American actress spanned more than 50 years, died yesterday at her New York home.

Miss Darvas most recently won critical acclaim for her portrayal of a bedridden 96-year-old woman whiling away the hours with her reminiscences and dreams in the Hungarian film "Love," shown here last year, and of the elderly Rachel in Hans Werner Henze's "Rachel, La Cuiusana," which was presented on television by "WNET Opera Theater" in March.

The widow of the playwright Ferenc Molnar, Miss Darvas succeeded with rare talent and beauty, along with the even rarer ability to age gracefully on the stage as she proceeded from Juliet to wife and mother and finally old age in her performances.

Before she reached Broadway as a refugee actress, she had made a name for herself in her native Budapest, but especially as a leading member of Max Reinhardt's theater companies, with which she first visited New York in 1927.

A Third Language
Much later, having acquired English as a third theater language, she appeared here in such productions as "A Far Country," "Walk of the Torsion," and the posthumous Lorraine Hansberry play "Les Blancs."

She also acted in radio soap operas in the 1940s and was seen in scores of television plays in the 1950s. She appeared in productions of "Playhouse 90," "Good-



Lili Darvas
... photo from files.

year Television Playhouse" and "The United States Steel Hour." Miss Darvas made her Budapest debut as Juliet in 1921, two years before she met Molnar. Then Max Reinhardt sent for her, and Miss Darvas, who had acted exclusively in Hungarian until 1932, became exclusively a German-language actress for the 13 years that followed.

Molnar wrote several of his

plays for her, including "Olympia," "Still Life" and "Delilah." Their marriage lasted until his death in 1952.

Alexander Kartveli

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT)—Alexander Kartveli, 77, the Russian émigré whose designing talent gave American fighter pilots a series of rugged craft from the P-47 of World War II to the P-105 used in Vietnam, died Saturday at Huntington, N.Y., Hospital.

The announcement by the Fairchild Republic Co., where Mr. Kartveli had been chief engineer emeritus and was still active as a consultant, said that he apparently had succumbed to a heart attack.

Bishop of Hong Kong

HONG KONG, July 23 (Reuters)—The Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, Peter Lei Wang Kei, 52, died of a heart attack here today, a spokesman for the Catholic Center said.

A native of Kwangtung Province, South China, Bishop Lei was appointed Bishop of Hong Kong by Pope Paul in December, 1973.

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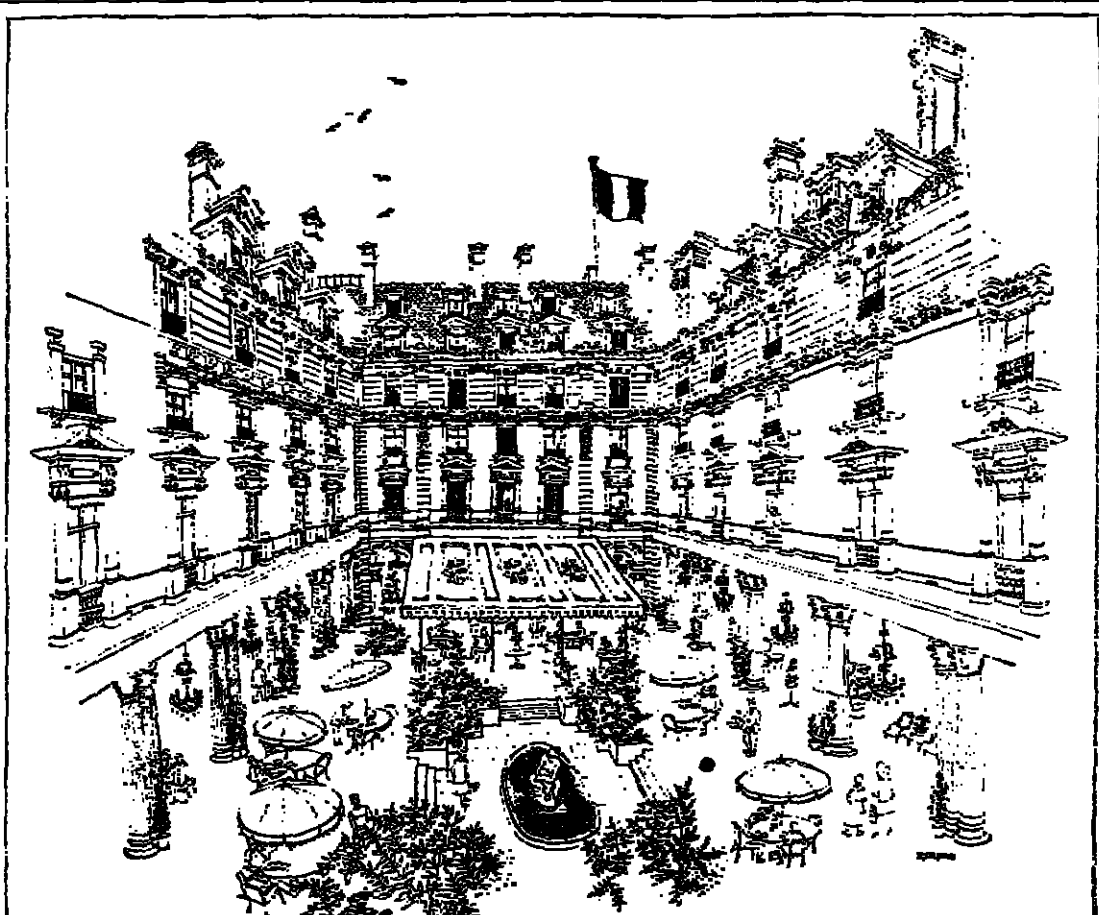
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Copenhagen	3:10 PM	6:40 PM
Dusseldorf	7:40 AM	1:35 PM
Frankfurt	12:25 PM	3:50 PM
Frankfurt	2:35 PM	8:35 PM
Hamburg	8:15 AM	1:35 PM
Istanbul	12:50 PM	8:35 PM
Lisbon	2:15 PM	4:25 PM
London	11:00 AM	1:35 PM
London	1:30 PM	4:20 PM
London	6:00 PM	8:35 PM
Munich	10:15 AM	3:50 PM
Paris	12:30 PM	3:25 PM
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SU/WE/FR	Ankara	8:15 AM	3:55 PM
TU/WE/TH/SA	Barcelona	12:35 PM	4:25 PM
MO/WE/FR	Barcelona	3:00 PM	5:30 PM
MO/TU/TH/SA	Beirut	8:45 AM	3:55 PM
SU/WE/FR	Istanbul	10:00 AM	3:55 PM
FR/SU	Moscow	1:45 PM	6:40 PM
MO/FR/SU	Nice	12:05 PM	5:30 PM
TU/TH	Prague	12:45 PM	6:40 PM
MO	Teheran	5:05 AM	3:55 PM
TU/TH	Teheran	6:10 AM	3:55 PM
SU/WE/FR	Teheran	5:30 AM	3:55 PM
MO/WE/FR/SA	Teheran	7:00 AM	8:35 PM
MO/WE/SA	Warsaw	12:55 PM	6:40 PM

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FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
MO/TH	Lisbon	2:10 PM	9:00 PM
MO/TH	Madrid	12:45 PM	9:00 PM
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WE/SA	Rome	10:45 AM	9:00 PM

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FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
TU/FR/SU	London	2:20 PM	7:40 PM
MO/TH/SA	London	2:20 PM	8:45 PM

To Portland

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
MO/TH/SA	London	2:20 PM	6:30 PM

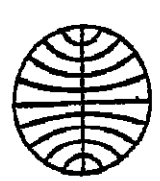
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Detroit	London	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:20 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:25 PM
Philadelphia	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	London	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:25 PM
Washington	Rome	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	4:40 PM
	Brussels	9:05 AM	5:10 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	4:40 PM
Los Angeles	Lisbon	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	London	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	4:40 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
New Orleans*	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:10 PM
	Berlin	7:10 AM	1:55 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:10 PM
	Hamburg	8:15 AM	1:55 PM
San Francisco	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
	London	10:45 AM	1:55 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:10 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
Seattle	London ¹	1:25 PM	4:30 PM
	Paris ²	11:10 AM	4:30 PM
	London	10:45 AM	6:17 PM
	London ¹	1:25 PM	7:20 PM

*U.S. domestic sector operated by Delta Airlines
*Wednesday arrival Los Angeles at 7:25 PM San Francisco at 9:50 PM
*Daily except Wednesday
*Wednesday flight leaves London at 1:25 PM arrives Seattle 5:05 PM

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- Ottawa 15000
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- Prague 02741
- Rome 4754611
- Stuttgart 200001
- Teheran 872031
- Turin 340 727
- Vienna 529677
- Warsaw 260237
- Zurich 237704

—1974— Stocks and					—1974— Stocks and					—1974— Stocks and				
High.	Low.	Div in 5	P/E	100% High Low Last. Chrgs	High.	Low.	Div in 5	P/E	100% High Low Last. Chrgs	High.	Low.	Div in 5	P/E	100% High Low Last. Chrgs
100.00	95.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	1.00	10.00	100.00

(Continued on Page 16)

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Leak Economic Future Forecast by OECD

By Carl Gewirtz
US, July 23 (UPI)—A grim picture of rising unemployment, a rate of inflation, slow economic growth and weak corporate profits will be chilling the capitalist world this year, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development forecast today. Yet, it may be more than a chill. Citing the numerous losses and uncertainties that any look into the future, OECD says that if anything, the world's economic outlook is gloomier than it was a year ago.

The semi-annual Economic Outlook, the secretariat of the 24-nation body states that "by all standards, the prospects would be regarded as a cause for concern and some uncertainties would be considered to avoid unemployment."

At the rate of inflation is so that a fairly prolonged cooling period is widely recognized as necessary. However, it adds that the government are prepared to accept a major recession to heavy unemployment, and it is possible to assume that they follow policies to avoid this, nevertheless, almost six million more—about 5 1/4 per cent of labor force—are expected out of work early next year.

U.K. unemployment, "can be expected to rise sharply in the next half of this year."

How yesterday's minister, announced by Chancellor of Exchequer Denis Healey, to alter the outlook for the U.K. economy, said they had not yet had the time to study the proposals but the measures would make "a little difference" to the forecast.

Some Western Lanes
Each and West German nations will suffer less as a result of both work forces include migrant workers, but the OECD says that only means an increase in problems in the countries of origin of these workers.

For inflation, the OECD says consumer prices are thought to be rising at an annual rate of 10 per cent in the first six months of this year in the seven largest nations—Canada, the United States, Japan, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. best, this may be followed by a deceleration to a 10 per cent of increase in the final six months of the year and a 10 per cent rise in the first six months of next year.

In the United States, the OECD says consumer prices rising at an annual rate of 9 1/4 per cent in the second half of this year and 7 1/2 per cent in the first half of next year. For Japan, increases are 10 1/4 and 15 per cent, respectively. Prices in the U.S. are expected to rise 10 per cent in Germany they are climbing 11 1/4 and 4 per cent and in Britain, 12 and 15 per cent.

For the OECD's estimate is based on the OECD's estimate that the boom in commodity prices "is definitely over" and "will not rise dramatically." But the OECD itself throws doubt on its own forecast by saying it says that there is a "risk that high rates of inflation will be kept going" by wage increases jockeying to make up the loss of power they lost in last year due to inflation. Inflation in the United States and Britain is forecast to be higher this year while in Japan and Canada it is expected to grow little—which means that

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ESB Negotiating With United Aircraft

ESB Inc. is negotiating with United Aircraft Corp. for the purchase of ESB common stock by United "at a materially improved price compared with the recent tender offer by International Nickel Co. of Canada." ESB says that when the negotiations are resolved there will be an immediate announcement. International Nickel recently made a tender offer for ESB common at \$25 a share. ESB has opposed the offer, claiming it is "hostile." Inco has filed suit against ESB seeking injunctions against certain "false and misleading" statements by ESB and its president.

Exxon Unit, French Firms in Talks

Esso S.A., a subsidiary of Exxon Corp., is negotiating with the state-owned ELF-Repap group and Cie. Française des Pétroles on joint exploration ventures in France. An Esso official says, "Negotiations have been going on for several months but no agreement has been reached so far." He declined to confirm reports that Esso would finance exploration expenditure in any joint venture with ELF-Repap and CFP.

U.K., Swedish Firms in Accord

The Swedish Match group, of Stockholm, is acquiring a 75 per cent interest in the Wyrcro

chipboard manufacturing division of Britain's Wilkinson Match Co. at a cost of \$4,350,000. At the same time Wilkinson will pay Swedish Match \$2,750,000 for a 75 per cent interest in its Genoud-Peudor lighter division. Rolf Benfati, managing director of Swedish Match, says the company wants to consolidate and concentrate its activities in the chipboard market. "This is our first major investment in the British manufacturing industry, which in itself reflects our confidence despite the current economic uncertainty. It will certainly not be our last," he says.

Shell Reports Nuclear Losses

The Royal Dutch-Shell group's cumulative losses on nuclear development may have reached \$28 million as of the end of the second quarter. The group says it is setting aside an additional \$52 million in its second-quarter accounts. At March 31 the set aside was \$44 million. Royal Dutch-Shell says losses on nuclear contracts had been anticipated in view of the development nature of the business, but it has become necessary in view of the cost increases to re-examine the terms of the contracts. The group says one of its members is a joint partner with Gulf Oil Corp. in General Atomic Co., which is engaged in the design and supply of high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors, advanced nuclear reactors for power stations, and associated fuels.

U.S. Economist Optimistic on Supply, Prices

World Shortage of Raw Metal Ruled Out

By Sara Hansard
WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI)—There is little danger of a worldwide shortage of basic non-ferrous raw materials needed for industry, an economist told a Senate-Home joint economic subcommittee yesterday.

James Burrows, vice-president of the Charles Rivers Associates research firm in Cambridge, Mass., told the subcommittee on economic growth that known reserves of crucial non-ferrous materials such as bauxite should not run out in the "foreseeable future."

He contended that reportedly dwindling reserves should be discounted because there are more underground metals and minerals than are yet known about.

Mr. Burrows also said that even if the reserves are depleted, which he claimed would not be until at least the next century for some materials, advanced technology would make it possible to extract lower-quality materials in greater amounts than now is being done.

The subcommittee is studying recent price increases of raw materials and the possibility of producer-nation cartels taking over supplies of materials such as oil, bauxite, tin and copper.

Carl Sears, a staff member of the Joint Economic Committee, cited Jamaica's recent tax increases on exported bauxite which drove the price from \$2 to \$12 a ton as an example of such price increases.

He said Jamaica felt compelled

Bank's Rate Cut Spurs N.Y. Prices

NEW YORK, July 23 (UPI)—Prices closed higher on the New York Stock Exchange today spurred by hopes for an easing of bank interest rates and a spate of sharply improved earnings reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.36 points to 797.72. It reached a high of more than 12 at its peak. Advancing issues outnumbered declines about 1,050 to 395.

Volume totaled 12.91 million shares, compared with 9.29 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market opened on a rising note, continuing a surge at the close of yesterday's session. They said speculation that the Federal Reserve has eased its interest rate controls and hopes for a broadening decline in interest pressures aided the rise.

Early in the session the market received a boost, brokers said, when Consolidated Edison Co. reported it voted to pay a cash dividend this quarter after omitting one the previous quarter.

A second bounce occurred in early afternoon when First Pacific Bank of Los Angeles cut its prime rate to 10 3/4 per cent from the prevailing 12 per cent level. New York bankers, however, said the cut was not justified at this time. The market then began to ease until the close.

Con Ed, a volume leader, rose a point to 8 1/2.

Some other utility shares also gained ground in sympathy with the better tone of Con Ed.

Philadelphia Electric rose 3/4 to 11 5/8. Virginia Electric & Power 1/8 to 9 5/8, and American Electric Power 1/4 to 17 1/2.

Celanese climbed 2 3/4 to 30 1/2. It boosted the quarterly dividend to 70 cents a share from 60 cents and reported sharply higher operating earnings for the quarter.

St. Joe Minerals closed up 1 7/8 to 36 3/8 after reporting second-quarter net of \$2.33 a share against 93 cents a year ago.

Also rising on improved earnings reports were Liggett & Myers ahead 1 1/8 to 25 5/8, Bucyrus-Erie ahead 1 5/8 to 23, Thiokol up 1 1/8 to 15 5/8 and Kennecott ahead 1 3/4 to 33 3/4.

Du Pont climbed 1 to 153 among the chemicals, with Dow Chemical up 1 1/4 to 66 7/8 on higher earnings.

IBM rose 2 3/8 to 222 1/4, but Burroughs lost 1 1/2 to 99 1/4, and Texas Instruments 2 3/8 to 87 1/8.

Republic Steel picked up 1 7/8 to 26. Autos were steady to fractionally higher.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 1 1/4 to 80.25.

Bowmar Instrument dropped 2 5/8 to 5 3/8 after reporting a loss for the third quarter against a profit a year earlier.

Houston Oil & Minerals picked up a fraction, with Dome Petroleum ahead 1 3/4 to 29 1/4. Syntex lost 1 1/8 to 40 5/8.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.82 to 73.90.

Franklin N.Y. Discusses Sale Of Some Assets to Top Banks

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP-DJ)—In an attempt to raise cash to reduce huge borrowings from the Federal Reserve System, Franklin National Bank officials met privately in Chicago yesterday with representatives of many of the nation's top commercial banks to talk about selling large chunks of the bank's foreign loan portfolio, AP-Dow Jones has learned.

Sitting in on the meeting were "observers" from the Treasury Department.

A spokesman for Franklin New York Corp., parent holding company of the troubled Franklin National Bank, declined comment, but sources said that the bank is trying to sell "as much as possible" of its foreign loan portfolio.

The sources said the meeting produced no concrete agreements, but some participants are agreeable to purchasing some of the loans.

One major Midwest bank commented, "Our guy says it looks do-able" and said the quality of the Franklin loans "is good."

Franklin is known to have borrowed more than \$1.2 billion from the Fed since mid-May, when news of its financial woes first surfaced publicly.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Comptroller of the Currency stressed that it was Franklin that initiated the private meeting and "there was routine talk about syndication of loans."

He labeled it as a "non-crisis meeting" attended by "the vice-presidents of various banks plus some officers of Franklin and some observers from the Treasury Department." The comptroller himself did not attend, the spokesman said.

Franklin officials have not disclosed the exact size of the bank's overseas portfolio, but it is understood from banking sources that it is more than \$500 million.

Franklin had a first-half net loss of about \$80 million, according to figures issued yesterday in the first published balance sheet since the bank's troubles became known.

The balance sheet showed that the bank's retained earnings had deteriorated \$84.1 million since the end of 1973. As of June 30, the account was in deficit by about \$44.3 million.

Surcharge Voted By Toronto Bank

TORONTO, July 23 (AP-DJ)—Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange voted yesterday by a substantial majority in favor of imposing a temporary surcharge on large-size stock orders.

Last week, the Ontario Securities Commission, which regulates stock commissions in the province, scheduled a public hearing Aug. 7 to decide whether a surcharge is in the public interest.

In Montreal, Montreal Stock Exchange members voted 56 to five in favor of implementing a proposed surcharge of 17 1/2 per cent on commission rates for orders over \$20,000.

The exchange said a date for implementation of the surcharge will be established after the proposal has been submitted to the appropriate securities commission in order that it become effective nationally on the same day.

Bonn Disputes OECD Report On Inflation

BOON, July 23 (Reuters)—West Germany today sharply disputed the forecast for its inflation rate issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The international body estimated that price rises in West Germany during the second half of 1974 would be 11 1/4 per cent compared with the 7 3/4 per cent in the first six months.

Bonn's Economics Ministry reacted promptly with a statement terming the estimate "widely excessive." The rate of rise in the cost of living for the rest of this year would not exceed 8 per cent, the ministry said.

Bonn also challenged the OECD's forecast that the rise in prices during 1975 would run at 9 1/4 per cent. The ministry said the increase next year would certainly not be higher than this year but probably somewhat lower.

Con Ed Resumes Dividend Payout On Its Stock

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Consolidated Edison of New York Inc. announced today the resumption of a quarterly dividend on its common stock but at a reduced rate of 20 cents a share.

The nation's largest power utility, Con Ed, had been paying a dividend of 45 cents a share each quarter until last April, when it announced that it was omitting the dividend on common stock that would normally have been paid June 15.

The company also announced that earnings in the six months ended June 30 totaled \$99,318,784, or \$1.25 a share, compared with \$92,341,264, or \$1.25 a share, in the same period last year.

Earnings in the latest period included the cumulative effect on last year's earnings of changes in accounting for steam fuel costs totaling \$9.24 million, or 16 cents a share.

Charles Luce, chairman, said the dividend on common stock was resumed based on an improvement in earnings.

He also cited a leveling in fuel costs in the second quarter, a \$50-million reduction in money owed the utility and improved operations at Con Ed's Indian Point \$2-billion nuclear power plant.

In addition, he said the loss of revenues through energy conservation, heavy in the first quarter, have leveled off.

Operating revenues in the six-month period expanded to \$1,130,570,360, compared with \$930,944,367 in the first six months of 1973.

Simon in Talk With French Aide

PARIS, July 23 (UPI)—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon arrived here today on the next-to-last stop of a seven-nation Middle Eastern and European tour assessing world energy and economic problems.

Mr. Simon scheduled a dinner meeting with French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade and a meeting tomorrow morning with Emile van Lennep, secretary general of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Alcan Aluminum			
1st Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	677.2	415.2	
Profit (millions)	51.5	21.1	
Per Share	1.50	0.82	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,171.5	899.8	
Profit (millions)	90.4	25.3	
Per Share	2.53	1.12	
Boeing			
1st Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	968.7	978.4	
Profit (millions)	15.4	14.5	
Per Share	0.37	0.67	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,910.1	1,877.2	
Profit (millions)	36.24	25.10	
Per Share	1.70	1.18	
Burlington Industries			
1st Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	817.0	554.3	
Profit (millions)	27.34	22.87	
Per Share	1.01	0.85	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,749.4	1,553.9	
Profit (millions)	75.51	59.4	
Per Share	2.92	2.20	
Celanese			
1st Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	510.0	411.0	
Profit (millions)	29.9	30.0	
Per Share	2.03	1.41	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	980.0	783.0	
Profit (millions)	49.0	55.0	
Per Share	3.40	2.40	
Chromalloy American			
1st Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	302.5	171.4	
Profit (millions)	7.43	2.43	
Per Share	0.87	0.57	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	582.0	321.3	
Profit (millions)	12.8	11.36	
Per Share	1.14	0.98	
Dart Industries			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	308.8	247.3	
Profit (millions)	19.05	15.7	
Per Share	0.87	0.67	
Per Share (diluted)	0.82	0.65	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	587.8	478.8	
Profit (millions)	36.42	26.97	
Per Share	1.59	1.24	
Per Share (diluted)	1.52	1.21	
Franklin			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	431.18	324.4	
Profit (millions)	26.95	14.58	
Per Share	1.13	0.60	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	812.6	618.0	
Profit (millions)	45.52	22.46	
Per Share	1.89	0.93	
Kraft			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,072.8	871.0	
Profit (millions)	8.43	24.48	
Per Share	0.34	0.88	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	2,145.5	1,777.9	
Profit (millions)	40.90	51.13	
Per Share	1.47	1.82	
NL Industries			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	361.5	255.3	
Profit (millions)	17.3	9.73	
Per Share	1.47	0.82	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	686.5	499.0	
Profit (millions)	29.4	16.8	
Per Share	2.50	1.42	
Olin			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	277.99	141.1	
Profit (millions)	37.93	19.3	
Per Share	1.13	0.58	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	453.8	274.1	
Profit (millions)	77.93	38.82	
Per Share	2.34	1.18	
Pennell			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	235.8	210.6	
Profit (millions)	22.71	20.60	
Per Share	0.51	0.46	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	457.3	404.4	
Profit (millions)	38.3	34.39	
Per Share	0.87	0.78	
(*)-Restricted.			
Squibb			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	285.8	210.6	
Profit (millions)	22.71	20.60	
Per Share	0.51	0.46	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	457.3	404.4	
Profit (millions)	38.3	34.39	
Per Share	0.87	0.78	
Sterling Drug			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	214.1	190.1	
Profit (millions)	16.65	15.02	
Per Share	0.28	0.26	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	480.5	379.8	
Profit (millions)	37.96	34.07	
Per Share	0.84	0.56	
The New York Times			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	59.55	50.58	
Profit (millions)	6.76	5.78	
Per Share	0.60	0.51	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	191.94	175.4	
Profit (millions)	21.53	17.4	
Per Share	1.03	0.86	
Union Pacific			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	406.4	301.9	
Profit (millions)	39.3	31.5	
Per Share	1.72	1.40	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	773.0	623.0	
Profit (millions)	73.9	56.5	
Per Share	3.24	2.40	
United Aircraft			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	891.9	595.4	
Profit (millions)	39.23	18.86	
Per Share	1.95	1.40	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,713.0	1,134.0	
Profit (millions)	57.15	29.98	
Per Share	3.63	2.61	
Western Airlines			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	123.5	100.8	
Profit (millions)	5.18	4.44	
Per Share	0.35	0.30	
Per Share (diluted)	0.31	0.27	
1st Half			
Revenue (millions)	238.9	194.5	
Profit (millions)	12.89	7.27	
Per Share	0.88	0.50	
Per Share (diluted)	0.78	0.45	

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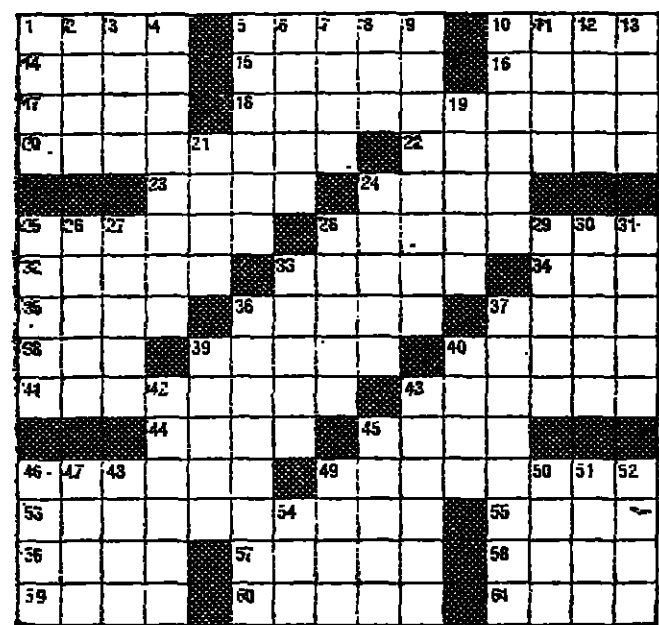
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By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Actress Jean
 - 5 Spread as sawdust
 - 10 Harte's Roaring
 - 14 Ferrara ducal family
 - 15 Tropical herb
 - 16 Olive genus
 - 17 Reduce sail
 - 18 Kuwait, Iraq, etc.
 - 20 Nettle
 - 22 Profuse
 - 23 French wedding
 - 24 Italian guessing game
 - 25 Property
 - 26 Carrier in 18
 - 27 Yonder
 - 28 Distributed
 - 29 Fish
 - 30 Minute
 - 31 Afterward
 - 32 Atmosphere
 - 33 Prefix
 - 34 U.S. tax agency
 - 35 Marsh birds
 - 36 Laurie or Oakley
 - 41 Product of 18
 - 42 Across
 - 43 Responsibilities
- DOWN
- 1 Partial Prefix
 - 2 Consumer
 - 3 Roman road
 - 4 Processor of
 - 5 Plants used in tanning
 - 6 Banal
 - 7 Counsel, old style
 - 8 Remnant
 - 9 Dock
 - 10 Of the same age
 - 11 Russian range
 - 12 Jacket
 - 13 Way
 - 19 Auriculate
 - 21 Carry
 - 22 Tiny creatures
 - 23 Garret
 - 24 Bake eggs
 - 27 In the meaning of
 - 28 Flower part
 - 29 Ancient Britons
 - 30 Scottish cormorant
 - 31 Miss Adams et al
 - 32 Black
 - 33 subject
 - 34 differently
 - 35 Pronghorn
 - 36 French governing group
 - 37 Detroit export
 - 38 Young woman
 - 39 Donald Duck's creator
 - 40 River of France
 - 41 Culture medium
 - 42 "of the"
 - 43 Lock
 - 44 Bones
 - 45 "of the"
 - 46 Golden West
 - 47 Part of 18
 - 48 Across
 - 49 U.S. caricaturist
 - 50 Other
 - 51 Wire: Abbe



WEATHER

C	F	Clear	C	F	Clear
ALGERIA	26	80	MADRID	20	68
AMSTERDAM	18	64	MILAN	21	70
ANKARA	18	64	MOSCOW	20	68
ATHENS	22	72	MUNICH	21	70
BEIRUT	22	72	NEW YORK	21	70
BELGRADE	18	64	NICE	21	70
BERLIN	18	64	OSLO	21	70
BRUSSELS	17	63	PARIS	20	68
BUDAPEST	18	64	PRAGUE	20	68
CHICAGO	22	72	ROME	20	68
CASABLANCA	26	79	SOLOMON	17	63
COPENHAGEN	17	63	STOCKHOLM	17	63
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	TEHRAN	20	68
DUBLIN	15	59	TEL AVIV	20	68
EDINBURGH	15	59	TOKYO	21	70
FLORENCE	22	72	VENICE	20	68
FRANKFURT	24	75	VIENNA	20	68
GENOVA	22	72	WASHINGTON	21	70
HELSINKI	15	59	ZURICH	20	68
ISTANBUL	22	72			
LA PALMA	22	72			
LONDON	20	68			
LOS ANGELES	24	75			

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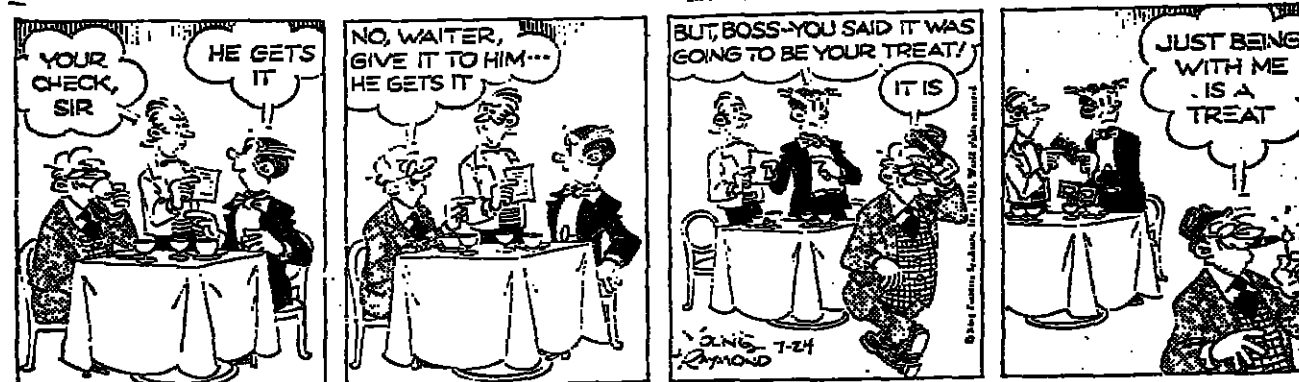
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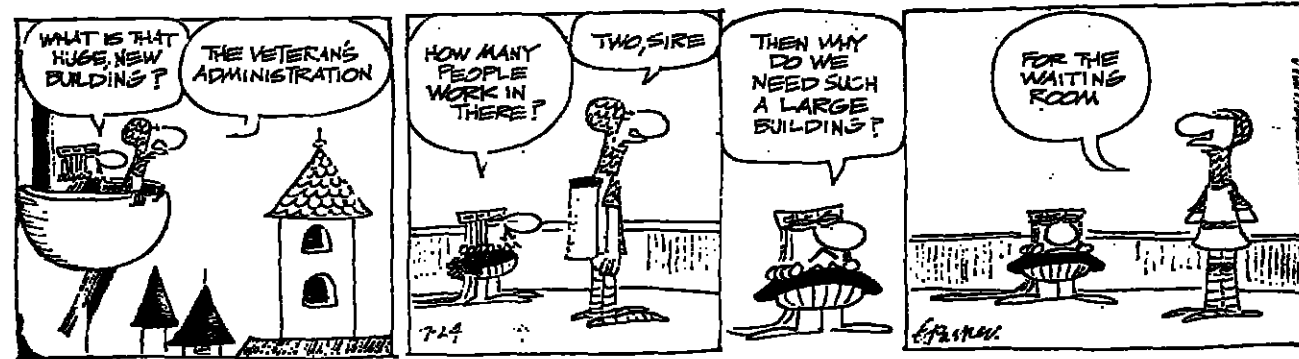
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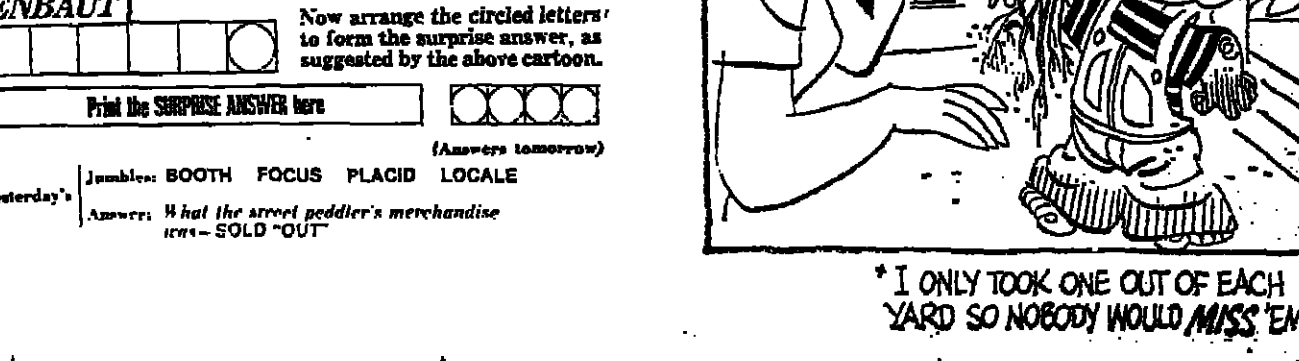
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BOOKS

TWILIGHT OF THE GODS

The Music of the Beatles

By Will Weng. A Richard Scafer Book. Viking. 215 pp. Illustrated. \$7.95.

Reviewed by John Rockwell

When it comes to writing about rock 'n' roll, Will Weng is not exactly your basic boogie. His prose runs more like this: "The second strain of Paul McCartney's 'Things We Said Today' hints at the possibility of loss, with a weeping chromatic descent in triplet rhythm and with rapid but dreamy tonal movement. Flowing from B flat by the way of a rich dominant ninth to E flat: the 'subdominant triad' of which then serves as a kind of Neapolitan cadence dropping back (without the linking dominant) to the grave pentatonic G minor."

This is one of the many reasons why Weng's book is necessary to listen, hardly a job for the casual listener. Weng, a professor of music at the University of York, England, has written intelligently about music of many kinds, including one of the very best (although slightly dated now) histories of American serious and popular music, "Music in a New Found Land." He even has a sense of ironic humor and he knows that his book will make fun of his Beatles book, including, no doubt, the four Beatles (or ex-Beatles) themselves.

Why does he write this way? Well, first of all, he does not, always. As the title might imply, Prof. Weng sets the Beatles into a deliberately legendary, mythical context, one part McElhanon to one part Jung and Wagner (the title is more suggestive than accurate, actually, since Prof. Weng thinks of his subjects as eternal innocents rather than as world-weary exemplars of a declining order, as in Wagner's music drama to which he refers).

Prof. Weng hears Beatles music as reborn tribal primitivism—not necessarily inferior to Western art music (although he is a bit ambivalent on that) and answering to the needs of a new generation of global villagers to use his musical terminology. But the core of his book is an album-by-album, song-by-song analysis of the Beatles' oeuvre (including post-breakup solo efforts), keyed to the notion of "a leap between the widening range of the Beatles' experience and the expansion of their technical resources."

The premise behind it all is that "descriptive accounts of music cannot be valid unless they are based on what happens in musical terms." And the stakes, as Prof. Weng points out, are that the musical terms are essentially those of the total period of Western art music.

But that leads to two problems. First, nobody but musical technocrats can really hope to understand what he is talking about. Prof. Weng says that "any reader who is prepared to devote a little time to the glossary should be able to read the book," but he is kidding himself. Every once in a while he

Mr. Rockwell is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times
This list is based on reports more than 250 bookstores in 100 cities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

This Week	Last Week	Rank
1. Waterbury Down, by Richard Adams	1	1
2. The Gull, by Peter Benchley	2	2
3. The Gull, by Peter Benchley	3	3
4. The Gull, by Peter Benchley	4	4
5. The Gull, by Peter Benchley	5	5
6. The Gull, by Peter Benchley	6	6
7. The Gull, by Peter Benchley	7	7
8. The Gull, by Peter Benchley	8	8
9. The Gull, by Peter Benchley	9	9
10. The Gull, by Peter Benchley	10	10

BRIDGE

By Alan Truss

Success or failure when contracting for 12 or 13 tricks swings thousands of points. The swings become far greater when both sides have slam possibilities, and the diagrammed deal from play during the recent grand nationals in New York is a remarkable example.

Both sides have an 11-card fit and a nine-card fit. In general it is true that a partnership wants as many trumps as possible, but this deal is an oddity. In the nine-card fit, either East-West or North-South can make all 13 tricks, against the wrong opening lead. But if they play in their normal 11-card fit, they have no chance for more than 12.

First consider South's prospects in spades. If a club is led, the defense can take two tricks. With any other lead, South can draw trumps, discard a club loser on dummy's fifth diamond and make 13 tricks.

Suppose that North plays in seven diamonds with all the cards in view, one can see that the best opening lead would be a spade, giving the defense four tricks with a spade ruff, a club to the ace, another spade ruff and a second club trick. A high club lead by East can bring about the same result with more difficulty.

But suppose that East makes the error of leading the heart ace against seven diamonds. Now North can ruff in the South hand, draw trumps and claim his contract. He makes five trump tricks, one ruff and seven spades.

Similarly if East-West plays in hearts, as one would expect, they must make exactly 13 tricks. But in clubs their fate depends on the defense. Against a black-suit lead, they make all 13 tricks by ruffing and drawing trumps. But

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I ONLY TOOK ONE OUT OF EACH YARD SO NOBODY WOULD MISS 'EM."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ADECK

BAIBE

PELETS

ENBAUT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOOTH FOOD PLACID LOCALE
Answers: What the street peddler's merchandise was—SOLD OUT

هكذا من الأصل

Observer

The Meaning of Money

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—After almost a decade of prosperity, pessimists are saying that hard times are just around the corner. Inflation, rising unemployment and a sinking stock market have reminded many persons that even in America the money can stop.



Baker

One of the big problems the government anticipates in the event of a bad slump is social disruption by people who have either forgotten or never learned the value of money. Consider the potential threat to America's supermarkets.

At present, the housewife wheels her cart around the store, loading it with goods until her back gives out. At the checkout counter when the man says, "That will be \$387.64," she gives him a wad of paper from her purse, thanks him for any amount he may return, and goes on to the next shop to buy a new car or fur or perhaps a few rooms of new parlor furniture.

In a depression, this mode of shopping could paralyze the national grocery system. For instance: The man says, "That will be \$387.64." The housewife hands him a wad of paper from her purse. "This is only \$20, madam," says the man. "I need another \$367.64."

"That's all there is," says the lady. "Last year when I opened my purse and gave you all there was, you took it without any complaints. What's so wrong now?"

Well, the lady—or, more likely, the store help—is obviously going to have to put back a lot of groceries. Multiply this quantity by 20 or 30 million shoppers, and it is clear that there can be severe side effects from a depression in which people have no better idea of the value of money than they have now.

With its customary presence, the government is planning to establish a network of schools to teach Americans what money is. One such experimental school is already operating here in the Georgetown district. Its first class consists of five housewives.

His teacher, Mr. Goethe, was lecturing the other day on the dollar bill. He began by holding up a dollar bill. "Who knows what this is?" he asked.

"I think it's a thousand-dollar bill," said Mrs. Gross.

"And how about you, Mrs. Krask?" Goethe asked. "What is your guess?"

"I know I've seen something very much like it somewhere," Mrs. Krask said. "But I can't remember where. Is it the label from a gin bottle?"

"This," said Goethe, "is a one-dollar bill."

One of the women whistled in amazement.

"What is it, Mrs. Chappendale?"

"Would you show us a two-hundred-and-eighty-seven-dollar-and-fifty-one-cent bill?"

"The government doesn't make bills of that particular denomination, Mrs. Chappendale."

"Well, in that case," Mrs. Chappendale asked, "how can I ever pay for the damage I did to the car driving over here to class today?"

"Quite easily," Mrs. Chappendale said. "Goethe, simply give the repairman 288 of these one-dollar bills, and he will return to you 51 cents in change."

"But," Mrs. Chappendale pursued, "according to what you said in yesterday's lecture, I can't just make 288 one-dollar bills. Is that right?"

"Quite right," said Goethe, happily at his pupil's aptitude. "Now may you make dollar bills of any denomination. How then do you get the necessary money?"

Mrs. Chappendale's face was a study in ignorance.

"Who knows how, if Mrs. Chappendale may not make 288 one-dollar bills, she is to get them?" asked Goethe.

"I know," cried Mrs. Munkhoo. "She calls her husband and tells him to make them?"

The women all applauded Mrs. Munkhoo's ingenuity and despite Goethe's pleas for them to keep their seats, rose happily from their desks and rushed off to telephone their husbands with instructions to make 288 dollar bills right away.

Mr. Baker is on vacation. This is one of his classics.

Mary Blume

"It's a very difficult film because we want in no way to rip off the first one, which is one of the best films I've ever seen."

Frankenheimer's French Connection

PARIS (UPI)—"The Godfather" will have God knows how many offspring, and here in Paris, at the Boulogne studios, actor-producer Alain Delon is preparing a sequel to his hit film, "Borsalino," while just across the hall is the office of John Frankenheimer who today is casting Arabs and stuntmen for "French Connection II," which will star Gene Hackman and Fernando Rey, just as the first "French Connection" did.

Frankenheimer is a director of ingenuity and originality whose career in TV ranged from "The Longest Day" to "The Last Tycoon," and whose films have taken him from the French Riviera ("The Godfather") to the Moroccan deserts ("The Fixer") and to the prison cell ("The Godfather Part II").

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go into November, suggests there will be nothing simple about the film.

The script was written by Robert Dillon and Alex Jacobs. Dillon also wrote "39 and 44/100 % Dead," which Frankenheimer shot in California and Seattle and which has just come out in the United States.

"It's a bit off-center," Frankenheimer says. "It's like 1970s pop art, the idea being, quickly, that our society is so violent that the person best qualified to cope with it is the professional killer."

"I hope what happens won't be what happened with 'Borsalino' and 'The Manchurian Candidate'—horrible reviews and then five years later it's on everyone's list. I don't want that to happen again."

Encouragement

Although critics did not at first like "The Manchurian Candidate," a wild and macabre tale of brainwashing, one of the first people to urge that the Richard Condon novel be made into a film and to help with the Washington locales was President John F. Kennedy. "I'd read the book and liked it," Frankenheimer says.

Frankenheimer recently learned from Pierre Salinger that Kennedy had been even more helpful in the making of "Seven Days in May," the story of an American military coup, briefly vacating the White House as Frankenheimer could shoot there.

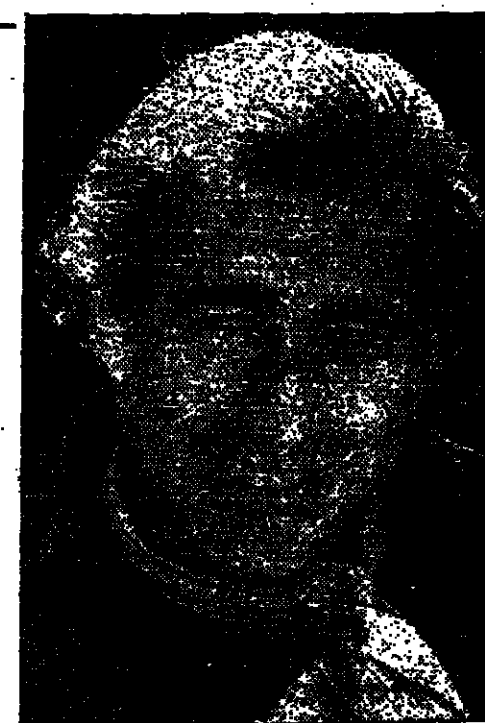
"He wanted that picture made," Frankenheimer says. "Remember, he was having trouble with the military at that time."

During recent years Frankenheimer lived in France where he learned to become a first class haute cuisine cook. His film work fared less happily, reaching a climax with "The Impossibility of a Man" with Alain Delon and Dominique Sanda, an uncharacteristically personal film that was never properly released because the producers went bankrupt. Frankenheimer's wounds from the experience have not encapsulated.

"I think the fact that I'm doing 'The French Connection' has to do with the fact that that picture wasn't seen," he says. "I want to make pictures that one sees—there's a great big public out there and they have to reach them, otherwise you're not in the movie business."

"I'd say, and this is for print, that the Café de Paris at 20th Century-Fox is the worst restaurant in the world. It's always had a high reputation for its food, but the Michelin—your make a decision to avoid it instead of going to it."

"Most restaurants in California are in the guide, but in France you really have to look around to find them," Frankenheimer boasts that he's already found a lulu. "The airport restaurant in Marseille," he says. "That is my best find, leaving out McDonald's, of course."



Lady Fankender

Remember John (Shaky) Powers? He was the original "voice of the customers" during the first manned space flights whose enthusiasm for and knowledge of the space program was communicated to millions during launch countdowns. Powers retired from the Air Force in 1964 and founded a marketing public relations firm in Houston. Last year he moved to Chicago where he is now a special projects consultant for public affairs at the University of Chicago.

Lady Bird Johnson has asked the Federal Communications Commission for permission to transfer title to her two radio stations in Austin, Texas, to her daughters. The widow of President Johnson told the FCC that she wished to accomplish this through a stock transfer to Lynda Bird Robb and Luci Barnes Nagel.

Singer Tom Jones has had to cancel the remainder of his engagement in an Albany, N. Y., suburb because of bronchitis and laryngitis. He interrupted his last concert after singing "Ladies and Gentlemen, I can't go on and I might as well go to bed." He plans to take 10 days off in Bermuda or Mexico.

"I'm just an old retired fellow. I want to be left alone," said Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate burglar, as he took possession of his new and luxurious home in Florida, purchased price of the one-fourth-acre house was no closed, but it's assessed for purposes at \$80,000, and as valuations normally run 25 percent lower than true value. Hunt served 10 years of a 1-1/2-to-2-year sentence pleading guilty in the Watergate burglary. He is appealing conviction.

A \$2.5-million damage involving entertainer Frank R. will be heard in federal court in Los Angeles in September. Suit was filed by Frank R. against a Los Angeles City insurance company. The suit was filed by Frank R. against a Los Angeles City insurance company. The suit was filed by Frank R. against a Los Angeles City insurance company.

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PEOPLE: Wilson's Secretary Becomes a Baroness



Lady Fankender

Prime Minister Harold Wilson's political and private secretary, formerly known as Barbara Williams, took her place in the House of Lords Tuesday as Baroness Fankender. The new life peeress is known for her intense loyalty to the Prime Minister during the 18 years she has worked for him—but in the process she has aroused many criticisms. A scuffle outside her London home Tuesday morning brought her more newspaper headlines before she set out for Parliament. A neighbor threw a bucket of water over a waiting press photographer and afterward complained that the newspapers were always hounding her. Then, on Wednesday, 42, she went to the House of Lords in a housecoat, came out to see what the fuss was about. But she turned up in Parliament to take her place—the name she chose to use in the Lords comes from her mother's family.

Remember John (Shaky) Powers? He was the original "voice of the customers" during the first manned space flights whose enthusiasm for and knowledge of the space program was communicated to millions during launch countdowns. Powers retired from the Air Force in 1964 and founded a marketing public relations firm in Houston. Last year he moved to Chicago where he is now a special projects consultant for public affairs at the University of Chicago.

Lady Bird Johnson has asked the Federal Communications Commission for permission to transfer title to her two radio stations in Austin, Texas, to her daughters. The widow of President Johnson told the FCC that she wished to accomplish this through a stock transfer to Lynda Bird Robb and Luci Barnes Nagel.

Singer Tom Jones has had to cancel the remainder of his engagement in an Albany, N. Y., suburb because of bronchitis and laryngitis. He interrupted his last concert after singing "Ladies and Gentlemen, I can't go on and I might as well go to bed." He plans to take 10 days off in Bermuda or Mexico.

"I'm just an old retired fellow. I want to be left alone," said Howard Hunt, a convicted Watergate burglar, as he took possession of his new and luxurious home in Florida, purchased price of the one-fourth-acre house was no closed, but it's assessed for purposes at \$80,000, and as valuations normally run 25 percent lower than true value. Hunt served 10 years of a 1-1/2-to-2-year sentence pleading guilty in the Watergate burglary. He is appealing conviction.

A \$2.5-million damage involving entertainer Frank R. will be heard in federal court in Los Angeles in September. Suit was filed by Frank R. against a Los Angeles City insurance company. The suit was filed by Frank R. against a Los Angeles City insurance company. The suit was filed by Frank R. against a Los Angeles City insurance company.

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